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⑰ Applicant: IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
PLC

Imperial Chemical House, Millbank
London SW1P 3JF(GB)

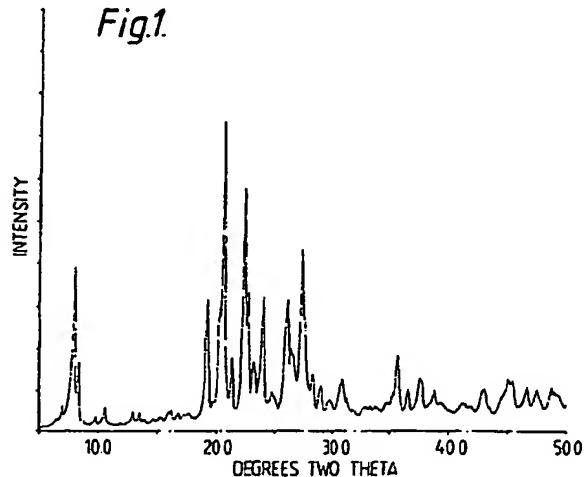
⑰ Inventor: Casci, John Leonello
501 West Dyke Road
Redcar Cleveland(GB)
Inventor: Lake, Ivan James Samuel
75 Clevegate Runnymede
Nunthorpe Cleveland(GB)
Inventor: Maberly, Timothy Robin
6 Grisedale Crescent Eaglescliffe
Stockton on Tees Cleveland(GB)

⑰ Representative: Chapman, Kenneth Hazel et al
Imperial Chemical Industries PLC Legal
Department Patents P.O. Box 6 Bessemer
Road
Welwyn Garden City Herts, AL71HD(GB)

⑯ Catalytic reactions using zeolites.

⑯ A catalyst comprising a novel zeolite NU-87, is useful in a wide variety of hydrocarbon conversion reactions including isomerisation, transalkylation and alkylation.

Fig.1



EP 0 378 916 A1

ZEOLITES

The present invention relates to a novel zeolite hereinafter referred to as zeolite NU-87, to a method of making it, and to processes using it as a catalyst.

According to the present invention we provide a catalyst and processes catalysed thereby characterised by a zeolite, referred to hereinafter as NU-87, having a chemical composition expressed on an anhydrous

5 basis, in terms of the mole ratios of oxides, by the formula:

100XO_2 : equal to or less than 10 Y_2O_3 : equal to or less than 20 R_{2n}O

where R is one or more cations of valency n, X is silicon and/or germanium,

Y is one or more of aluminium, iron, gallium, boron, titanium, vanadium, zirconium, molybdenum, arsenic,

antimony, chromium and manganese and having, in its as-prepared form, an X-ray diffraction pattern

10 including the lines shown in Table 1.

The zeolite NU-87 may be present in the catalyst in its hydrogen form, designated H-NU-87, produced by calcination and/or ion exchange as described herein. Zeolite H-NU-87 has an X-ray diffraction pattern including the lines shown in Table 2.

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Table 1 - Zeolite NU-87 as-prepared

5	d(Angstroms)	Relative Intensity ^(d)
10	12.52 \pm 0.15	w
	11.06 \pm 0.15	s
	10.50 \pm 0.15	m
	8.31 \pm 0.15	w
15	6.81 \pm 0.12	w
	4.62 \pm 0.10	m-s
	(a) 4.39 (Sh) \pm 0.10	m-s
20	4.31 \pm 0.10	vs
	4.16 \pm 0.10	m
	3.98 \pm 0.08	s-vs
	(b) 3.92 (Sh) \pm 0.08	s
25	3.83 \pm 0.08	w-m
	3.70 \pm 0.07	m-s
	3.61 \pm 0.07	w
	3.41 \pm 0.07	m-s
30	(c) 3.37 (Sh) \pm 0.07	m
	3.26 \pm 0.06	s-vs
	3.15 \pm 0.06	w
	3.08 \pm 0.06	w
35	2.89 \pm 0.05	w-m
	2.52 \pm 0.04	w-m

(Sh) denotes that the peak occurs as a shoulder on a more intense peak

(a) occurs on the low angle side of the peak at about 4.31A

(b) occurs on the high angle side of the peak at about 3.98A

(c) occurs on the high angle side of the peak at about 3.41A

(d) Based on a relative intensity scale in which the strongest line in the X-ray pattern is assigned a value of 100:

weak (w) is less than 20

medium (m) is between 20 and 40

strong (s) is greater than 40 but less than 60

very strong (vs) is greater than 60.

Table 2 - ZEOLITE NU-87 IN ITS HYDROGEN FORM, H-NU-87

	d(Angstroms)	Relative Intensity (d)
70	12.44 \pm 0.15	w
	11.12 \pm 0.15	vs
	10.52 \pm 0.15	m-s
15	8.33 \pm 0.15	w
	6.81 \pm 0.12	w-m
	4.60 \pm 0.10	s-vs
	(a) 4.39 (Sh) \pm 0.10	m-s
20	4.32 \pm 0.10	vs
	4.17 \pm 0.10	m
	3.98 \pm 0.08	vs
	(b) 3.91 (Sh) \pm 0.08	s
25	3.84 \pm 0.08	w
	3.73 \pm 0.07	m-s
	3.60 \pm 0.07	w
	3.41 \pm 0.07	s
30	(c) 3.37)	
	(Sh)) doublet \pm 0.07	m-s
	3.34)	
35	3.26 \pm 0.06	vs
	3.16 \pm 0.06	w-m
	3.08 \pm 0.06	w-m
	2.90 \pm 0.05	w-m
40	2.51 \pm 0.04	m

(Sh) denotes that the peak occurs as a shoulder on a more intense peak

(a) occurs on the low angle side of the peak at about 4.32A

(b) occurs on the high angle side of the peak at about 3.98A

(c) occurs on the high angle side of the peak at about 3.41A

(d) Based on a relative intensity scale in which the strongest line in the X-ray pattern is assigned a value of 100:

weak (w) is less than 20

medium (m) is between 20 and 40

strong (s) is greater than 40 but less than 60

very strong (vs) is greater than 60.

In the diffractograms from which X-ray data are obtained some, or all, of the shoulders and doublets shown in Tables 1 and 2 may not be resolved from the stronger peaks with which they are associated. This may occur for poorly crystalline samples or in samples in which the crystals are sufficiently small to result 5 in significant X-ray broadening. It may also occur if the equipment, or conditions, used to obtain the pattern differ from those used herein.

The X-ray powder diffraction data provided herein were obtained with a Philips APD 1700 automated X-ray diffraction system using Cu K-alpha radiation from a long fine focus X-ray tube operating at 40 KV and 10 50 mA. The radiation was monochromatised by a curved graphite crystal adjacent to the detector. An automatic theta-compensating divergence slit was used with a 0.1 mm receiving slit. Step scanned data were collected between 1 and 60 degrees two-theta. The collected data were analysed in a DEC (Digital Equipment Corporation) Micro PDP -11/73 computer with Philips PW 1867/87 version 3.0 software.

It is believed that NU-87 has a new framework structure or topology which is characterised by its X-ray 15 diffraction pattern. NU-87 in its as-prepared and hydrogen forms has substantially the X-ray data given in Tables 1 and 2 respectively and is thereby distinguished from known zeolites. In particular it is distinguished from zeolite EU-1, as described in European Patent 42226, since the X-ray diffraction pattern for EU-1 does not contain an X-ray line at about 12.5A. Furthermore the X-ray diffraction pattern for EU-1 contains an X-ray line at about 10.1A which line is absent from the X-ray diffraction patterns of NU-87.

Within the above definition of chemical composition the number of moles of Y_2O_3 per 100 moles of 20 XO_2 is typically in the range 0.1 to 10 for example 0.2 to 7.5 and zeolite NU-87 appears to be most readily formed in a state of high purity when the number of moles of Y_2O_3 per 100 moles of XO_2 is in the range 0.4 to 5.

This definition includes as-prepared NU-87 and also forms of it resulting from dehydration and/or 25 calcination and/or ion exchange. The expression "as-prepared" means the product of synthesis and washing with or without drying or dehydration. In its as-prepared form NU-87 may include M, an alkali-metal cation, especially sodium and/or ammonium and, when prepared for example from alkylated nitrogen compounds, may include nitrogen-containing organic cations as described below or degradation products thereof or precursors thereof. Such nitrogen-containing organic cations are hereinafter referred to as Q.

Thus zeolite NU-87, as prepared, has the following molar composition, expressed on an anhydrous 30 basis:

100 XO_2 : less than or equal to 10 Y_2O_3 : less than or equal to 10 Q: less than or equal to 10 M_2O where Q is the nitrogen-containing organic cation referred to above and M is the alkali metal and/or ammonium cation.

The compositions for NU-87 above are given on an anhydrous basis, although as-prepared NU-87 and 35 activated forms of NU-87 resulting from calcination and/or ion exchange may contain water. The molar H_2O content of such forms, including as-prepared NU-87, depends on the conditions under which it has been dried and stored after synthesis or activation. The range of molar quantities of contained water is typically between 0 and 100 per 100 XO_2 .

Calcined forms of zeolite NU-87, include no nitrogen-containing organic compound or less than the as-prepared form, since the organic material is burned out in the presence of air, leaving hydrogen ion as the other cation.

Among the ion-exchanged forms of zeolite NU-87 the ammonium (NH_4^+) form is of importance since it can be readily converted to the hydrogen form by calcination. The hydrogen form and forms containing 45 metals introduced by ion exchange are described below. Under some circumstances exposure of the zeolite of the invention to acid can result in partial or complete removal of a framework element such as aluminium as well as the generation of the hydrogen form. This can provide a means of altering the composition of the zeolite material after it has been synthesised.

Zeolite NU-87 may also be characterised by its sorptive capacity for molecules of various sizes. Table 3 contains sorption results which were obtained on the hydrogen form of zeolite NU-87, the product from 50 example 6.

The data were obtained using a McBain - Bakr spring balance for water and methanol and a CI Robal Microbalance for all other sorbates. Samples were outgassed at 300 °C, overnight, before measurements were made. Results are presented as % (w/w) uptake at relative pressures (P/P_0) where P_0 is the saturated vapour pressure. The figures for apparent voidage filled were calculated assuming that the liquids maintain 55 their normal densities at the sorption temperature.

Table 3

Sorption data for H-NU-87						
	Sorbate	Adsorption Temperature [°C]	Relative Pressure	Uptake [% (w/w)]	Apparent Voids filled [cm³g⁻¹] ¹	Kinetic Diameter nm ²
5	Water	25.4	0.07	5.4	0.054	
			0.28	8.3	0.083	
			0.46	10.0	0.100	
10	Methanol	25.2	0.10	10.3	0.130	
			0.29	11.6	0.147	
			0.50	12.3	0.156	
15	n-Hexane	26.7	0.13	11.0	0.167	
			0.31	11.5	0.175	
			0.52	12.0	0.182	
20	Toluene	26.7	0.11	12.3	0.142	
			0.32	13.2	0.152	
			0.48	13.6	0.157	
25	Cyclohexane	26.7	0.12	11.6	0.149	
			0.37	12.2	0.157	
			0.49	12.5	0.160	
30	Neopentane (2,2-dimethyl propane)	0.0	0.11	3.29	0.05	
			0.32	5.55	0.09	
			0.54	8.54	0.14	

1. The apparent voidage filled was calculated assuming the liquids maintain their normal densities at the adsorption temperature

2. Kinetic diameters are taken from "Zeolite Molecular Sieves", D W Breck, J Wiley and Sons, 1976 p636. The value for methanol was assumed to be the same as for methane, n-hexane the same as n-butane and toluene the same as benzene.

3. The uptake is grams of sorbate per 100 grams of anhydrous zeolite.

35 The kinetic diameters given in the extreme right hand column of Table 3 were taken from "Zeolite Molecular Sieves" D W Breck, J Wiley and Sons, 1976 (p636), with the value for methanol assumed to be the same as for methane, the value for n-hexane to be the same as for n-butane and for value for toluene to be the same as for benzene.

40 The results show that NU-87 has significant capacity for various sorbates at low partial pressures. The low uptake for water, compared with methanol, n-hexane, toluene and cyclohexane, indicates that NU-87 has significant hydrophobic character. The results in Table 3 indicate that zeolite NU-87 shows a molecular sieving effect with respect to neopentane since much lower uptakes were observed compared with the other hydrocarbon sorbates at similar relative pressures. In addition the time required to reach equilibrium was much longer than for the other hydrocarbon sorbates. These results indicate that NU-87 has a window size close to 0.62 nanometres.

45 The invention also provides a method for the preparation of zeolite NU-87 which comprises reacting an aqueous mixture comprising a source of at least one oxide XO_2 , optionally a source of at least one oxide Y_2O_3 , optionally a source of at least one oxide M_2O and at least one nitrogen-containing organic cation Q , or precursors thereof, the mixture preferably having the molar composition:

50 XO_2/Y_2O_3 at least 10, more preferably 10 to 500, most preferably 20 to 200
 $(R_{1,n})OH/XO_2$ is 0.01 to 2, more preferably 0.05 to 1, most preferably 0.10 to 0.50

55 H_2O/XO_2 is 1 to 500, more preferably 5 to 250, most preferably 25 to 75

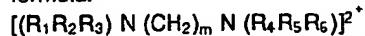
Q/XO_2 is 0.005 to 1, more preferably 0.02 to 1, most preferably 0.05 to 0.5

55 L_pZ/XO_2 is 0 to 5, more preferably 0 to 1, most preferably 0 to 0.25

55 where X is silicon and/or germanium, Y is one or more of aluminium, iron, boron, titanium, vanadium, zirconium, molybdenum, arsenic, antimony, gallium, chromium, manganese, R is a cation of valency n which can include M , (an alkali metal cation and/or ammonium), and/or Q , (a nitrogen-containing organic cation, or a precursor thereof). In some circumstances it may be an advantage to add a salt L_pZ where Z is

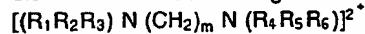
an anion of valency p and L is an alkali metal or ammonium ion which may be the same as M or a mixture of M and another alkali metal or an ammonium ion necessary to balance the anion Z. Z may comprise an acid radical added for example as a salt of L or as a salt of aluminium. Examples of Z may include strong acid radicals such as bromide, chloride, iodide, sulphate, phosphate or nitrate or weak acid radicals such as 5 organic acid radicals, for example citrate or acetate. While L_pZ is not essential, it may accelerate the crystallisation of zeolite NU-87 from the reaction mixture and may also affect the crystal size and shape of NU-87. The reaction is continued until it contains a major proportion i.e. at least 50.5% of zeolite NU-87.

Many zeolites have been prepared using nitrogen-containing organic cations or degradation products thereof or precursors thereof and in particular, polymethylene alpha omega-diammonium cations having the 10 formula:



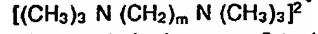
where R_1 to R_6 , which may be the same or different, can be hydrogen, alkyl or hydroxyalkyl groups containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, and up to five of the groups can be hydrogen, and m is in the range 3 to 14. For example zeolite EU-1 (EP 42226), zeolite EU-2 (GB 2 077 709) and zeolite ZSM-23 (EP 125 078, 15 GB 2 202 838) have been prepared using such templates. The use of these templates in the preparation of zeolites and molecular sieves has also been described in the PhD thesis of J L Casci entitled "The Use of Organic Cations in Zeolite Synthesis" (1982) The University of Edinburgh, and in the following papers:- GW Dodwell, RP Denkewicz and L B Sand "Zeolites", 1985, vol 5, page 153 and J L Casci Proc. VII Int. Zeolite Conf, Elsevier, 1986, page 215.

20 In the method according to the present invention Q is preferably a polymethylene alpha, omega - diammonium cation having the formula:

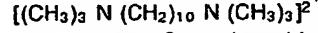


or an amine degradation product thereof, or a precursor thereof where R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 may be the same or different and are C_1 to C_3 alkyl and m is in the range 25 of 7 to 14

Q is more preferably



where m is in the range 8 to 12, and is most preferably



30 and M and/or Q can be added as hydroxides or salts of inorganic acids provided the $(R_{1m})OX/XO_2$ ratio is fulfilled.

Suitable precursors of the nitrogen - containing organic cation Q include the parent diamine with a suitable alkyl halide or the parent dihaloalkane with a suitable trialkylamine. Such materials can be used as simple mixtures or they can be pre-heated together in the reaction vessel, preferably in solution, prior to the 35 addition of the other reactants required for the synthesis of zeolite NU-87.

The preferred cation M is an alkali metal especially sodium, the preferred XO_2 is silica (SiO_2) and the preferred oxide Y_2O_3 is alumina (Al_2O_3).

The silica source can be any of those commonly considered for use in synthesising zeolites, for 40 example powdered solid silica, silicic acid, colloidal silica or dissolved silica. Among the powdered silicas usable are precipitated silicas, especially those made by precipitation from an alkali metal silicate solution, such as the type known as "KS 300" made by AKZO, and similar products, aerosil silicas, fumed silicas e.g. "CAB-O-SIL" and silica gels suitably in grades for use in reinforcing pigments for rubber and silicone rubber. Colloidal silicas of various particle sizes may be used, for example 10-15 or 40 - 50 microns, as sold under the Registered Trade Marks "LUDOX", "NALCOAG" and "SYTON". The usable dissolved silicas 45 include commercially available waterglass silicates containing 0.5 to 6.0, especially 2.0 to 4.0 mols of SiO_2 per mol of alkali metal oxide, "active" alkali metal silicates as defined in UK Patent 1193254, and silicates made by dissolving silica in alkali metal hydroxide or quaternary ammonium hydroxide or a mixture thereof.

The optional alumina source is most conveniently sodium aluminate, or aluminium, an aluminium salt, for example the chloride, nitrate or sulphate, an aluminium alkoxide or alumina itself, which should 50 preferably be in a hydrated or hydratable form such as colloidal alumina, pseudoboehmite, boehmite, gamma alumina or the alpha or beta trihydrate. Mixtures of the above can be used.

Optionally all or some of the alumina and silica source may be added in the form of an aluminosilicate.

The reaction mixture is usually reacted under autogenous pressure, optionally with added gas, e.g. 55 nitrogen, at a temperature between 85°C and 250°C, preferably 120°C and 200°C, until crystals of zeolite NU-87 form, which can be from 1 hour to many months depending on the reactant composition and the operating temperature. Agitation is optional, but is preferable since it reduces the reaction time and can improve product purity.

The use of seed material can be advantageous in decreasing the time to nucleation and/or overall

crystallisation time. It may also be an advantage in encouraging the formation of NU-87 at the expense of an impurity phase. Such seed materials include zeolites, especially crystals of zeolite NU-87. The seed crystals are usually added in an amount of between 0.01 and 10% of the weight of silica used in the reaction mixture. The use of a seed is particularly desirable when the nitrogen-containing organic cation is a 5 polymethylene alpha, omega-diammonium cation with seven, eight or nine methylene groups ie m is 7, 8 or 9.

At the end of the reaction, the solid phase is collected in a filter and washed, and is then ready for further steps such as drying, dehydration and ion exchange.

If the product of the reaction contains alkali metal ions, these have to be at least partly removed in 10 order to prepare the hydrogen form of NU-87 and this can be done by ion-exchange with an acid, especially a mineral acid such as hydrochloric acid or by way of the ammonium compound, made by ion exchange with a solution of an ammonium salt such as ammonium chloride. Ion exchange may be carried out by slurring once or several times with the ion exchange solution. The zeolite is usually calcined before ion exchange to remove any occluded organic matter since this usually facilitates ion exchange.

15 In general, the cation(s) of zeolite NU-87 can be replaced by any cation(s) of metals, and particularly those in groups 1A, 1B, IIA, IIB, IIIA and IIIB (including rare earths) VIII (including noble metals) other transition metals and by tin, lead and bismuth. (The Periodic Table is as in "Abridgements of Specifications" published by the UK Patent Office). Exchange is normally carried out using a solution containing a salt of the appropriate cation.

20 Methods for preparing NU-87 are illustrated by the following Examples.

Example 1

25 Preparation of NU-87

A reaction mixture of molar composition:

60 SiO₂ - 1.333 Al₂O₃ - 10 Na₂O - 7.5 DecBr₂ - 3500 H₂O

30 was prepared from:

120.2g "SYTON" X30 (Monsanto:30% silica sol)

6.206g "SOAL" 235 (Kaiser Chemicals: molar composition 1.59 Na₂O - 1.0 Al₂O₃ - 14.7 H₂O).

6.30g Sodium Hydroxide (Analar)

31.4g DecBr₂

35 541.5g Water (deionised)

where DecBr₂ is Decamethonium Bromide:

[(CH₃)₃ N (CH₂)₁₀ N (CH₃)₃] Br₂

The molar composition given above does not include sodium present in the "SYTON"

The mixture was prepared as follows:

40 A - solution containing the sodium hydroxide and "SOAL" 235 in 200g of water

B - solution containing the DecBr₂ in 200g of water

C - 141.5g of water

Solution A was added to the "SYTON" X30, with stirring, over a 30 second period. Mixing was continued for 5 minutes then solution B was added, with stirring, over a 30 second period. Finally, the 45 remaining water, C, was added over a 30 second period. The resulting gel was mixed for a further 5 minutes before being transferred to a 1 litre stainless steel autoclave.

The mixture was reacted at 180°C, with stirring at 300 rpm using a pitched-paddle type impeller.

About 9 days into the reaction the heating and stirring were stopped for about 2.5 hours before the preparation was restarted.

50 After a total of 406 hours, at reaction temperature, the preparation was crash cooled to ambient and the product discharged, filtered, washed with deionised water and dried at 110°C.

Analysis for Si, Al and Na by atomic adsorption spectroscopy (AAS) gave the following molar composition:

37.6 SiO₂ - 1.0 Al₂O₃ - 0.14 Na₂O

55 Analysis by X-ray powder diffraction showed this as-prepared material to be highly crystalline sample of NU-87 with the pattern shown in Table 4 and Fig 1.

Example 2 Preparation of hydrogen NU-87

5 A portion of the material from Example 1 was calcined, in air, at 450 °C for 24 hours followed by 16 hours at 550 °C. The material was then ion exchanged for 4 hours with a 1 molar solution of ammonium chloride, at room temperature, using 10 ml of solution per gram of zeolite. After two such exchanges the resulting NH₄NU-87 was then calcined at 550 °C for 16 hours to generate the hydrogen form, that is, H-NU-87.

6 Analysis by AAS for Si, Al and Na gave the following molar composition:
 7 36.8 SiO₂ - 1.0 Al₂O₃ - less than 0.001 Na₂O
 8 Analysis by powder X-ray diffraction showed the material to be a highly crystalline sample of H-NU-87.
 9 The diffraction pattern can be seen in Fig 2 and Table 5.

Example 3

10 A reaction mixture of a molar composition:
 11 60 SiO₂ - 1.5 Al₂O₃ - 10 Na₂O - 7.5 DecBr₂ - 3000 H₂O
 12 was prepared from:
 13 36.1g "CAB-O-SIL" (BDH Ltd)
 14 20 6.982g "SOAL" 235 (Kaiser Chemicals: molar composition 1.59 Na₂O - 1.0 Al₂O₃ - 14.7 H₂O)
 15 6.09g Sodium Hydroxide (Analar)
 16 31.4g DecBr₂
 17 535.2g Water (deionised)
 18 where DecBr₂ is Decamethonium Bromide:
 19 25 [(CH₃)₃ N (CH₂)₁₀ N (CH₃)₃] Br₂
 20 The mixture was prepared by the following procedure:
 21 The required amount of water was weighed out. About one third was used to prepare a solution (solution A) containing the sodium hydroxide and "SOAL" 235. Solution B was prepared containing the Decamethonium Bromide in about one third of the total water. The remaining water was then used to 22 prepare a dispersion of the silica, "CAB-O-SIL."
 23 Solutions A and B were mixed then added, with stirring, to the dispersion of the "CAB-O-SIL" in water. The resulting mixture was then reacted in a 1 litre stainless steel autoclave at 180 °C. The mixture was stirred at 300 rpm using a pitched paddle type impeller.
 24 After 258 hours at temperature the preparation was terminated, crash cooled, and discharged. The solid 35 was separated by filtration, washed with deionised water and dried at 110 °C.
 25 Analysis for Na, Si and Al by AAS revealed the following molar composition:
 26 27.5 SiO₂ - 1.0 Al₂O₃ - 0.20 Na₂O
 27 Analysis by X-ray powder diffraction gave the pattern shown in Table 6 and Fig 3. The product was identified as a highly crystalline sample of NU-87 containing approximately 5% of an analcime impurity.

40

Example 4

45 A portion of the product from Example 3 was treated with a molar solution of hydrochloric acid using 50 ml of acid per gram of material. The treatment was carried out at 90 °C for 18 hours after which the solid was removed by filtration, washed with deionised water and dried at 110 °C. After two such treatments the product was examined by powder X-ray diffraction and found to be a highly crystalline sample of NU-87 containing no detectable amounts of analcime. The X-ray diffraction pattern can be seen in Table 7 and Fig 4.
 50 Analysis for Na, Si and Al by AAS revealed the following molar composition:
 51 41.8 SiO₂ - 1.0 Al₂O₃ - 0.04 Na₂O

55 The product from Example 3 was calcined in air for 24 hours at 450 °C followed by 16 hours at 550 °C. The resulting material was then ion exchanged, for 4 hours at 60 °C with a 1 molar solution of ammonium chloride using 10 ml of solution per gram of solid calcined product. After ion exchange the material was

filtered, washed and dried. This process was repeated. The material was then calcined at 550 °C for 16 hours to generate an H-NU-87 containing approximately 5% of an analcime impurity, as determined by powder X-ray diffraction. The actual X-ray data are given in Table 8 and Fig 5.

Analysis for Na, Si and Al by AAS revealed the following molar composition:

5 30.7 SiO₂ - 1.0 Al₂O₃ - 0.08 Na₂O

Example 6

10 A portion of the product from Example 4 was calcined and ion-exchanged by the same technique as in Example 5. After calcination the material was examined by powder X-ray diffraction and found to be highly crystalline sample of H-NU-87 containing no detectable impurities. The actual pattern can be seen in Table 9 and Fig 6.

Analysis for Na, Si and Al by AAS showed the material to have the following molar composition:

15 45.2 SiO₂ - 1.0 Al₂O₃ - 0.003 Na₂O

Example 7

20 Sorption measurements were carried out on a portion of the product from Example 6. The technique was described above and the results can be seen in Table 3.

Example 8

25 A reaction mixture of molar composition:
60 SiO₂ - 1.5 Al₂O₃ - 9 Na₂O - 2 NaBr - 7.5 DecBr₂ - 3000 H₂O

was prepared from:

120.2 g "SYTON" X30 (Monsanto: 30% Silica sol)

30 6.118 g "SOAL" 235 (Kaiser Chemicals: molar composition - 1.40 Na₂O - Al₂O₃ - 12.2 H₂O)
5.52 g Sodium Hydroxide (Analar)

31.4 g DecBr₂

2.06 g Sodium Bromide

451.9 g Water (deionised)

35 The molar composition given above does not include sodium present in the "SYTON". The reaction mixture was prepared in a manner similar to Example 1 except that the sodium bromide was added to the sodium hydroxide, "SOAL" 235 and water to form solution A.

The mixture was reacted in a 1 litre stainless steel autoclave at 180 °C, with stirring at 300 rpm using a pitched-paddle type agitator.

40 After 451 hours at reaction temperature the preparation was terminated and crash cooled. The product was discharged, filtered, washed with deionised water and then dried at 110 °C.

Analysis by powder X-ray diffraction revealed the product to be a substantially pure highly crystalline sample of zeolite NU-87 containing no detectable crystalline impurities. The diffraction pattern is given in Figure 7 and the interplanar spacings and intensities in Table 10.

45 Analysis by AAS for Na, Si and Al showed the product to have the following molar composition:
35.5 SiO₂ - Al₂O₃ - 0.07 Na₂O

Example 9

50 A reaction mixture of molar composition:
60 SiO₂ - 1.5 Al₂O₃ - 10 Na₂O - 7.5 DecBr₂ - 3000 H₂O

was prepared from:

120.2 g "SYTON" X30 (Monsanto: 30% Silica sol)

55 6.118 g "SOAL" 235 (Kaiser Chemicals : molar composition - 1.40 Na₂O - Al₂O₃ - 12.2 H₂O)

6.32 g Sodium Hydroxide (Analar)

31.4 g DecBr₂

451.7g Water (deionised)

The molar composition given above does not include sodium present in the "SYTON".

The mixture was prepared as follows:

A - solution containing the sodium hydroxide and "SOAL" 235 in 200g of water.

B - solution containing the DecBr₂ in 200g of water

5 C - 51.7 g of water

Solution A was added to the "SYTON" X30, with stirring, over a 30 second period. Mixing was continued for 5 minutes then solution B was added, with stirring, over a 30 second period. Finally, the remaining water, C, was added over a 30 second period. The resulting gel was mixed for a further 5 minutes before being transferred to a 1 litre stainless steel autoclave.

10 The mixture was reacted at 180 °C, with stirring at 300 rpm using a pitched-paddle type impeller. Samples were withdrawn at intervals so that progress of the reaction could be monitored. After a total of 359 hours, at reaction temperature, the preparation was crash cooled to ambient temperature and the product discharged, filtered, washed with deionised water and dried at 110 °C.

15 Analysis by X-ray powder diffraction showed the material to be approximately 80% NU-87 with other crystalline impurities.

Examination of the samples withdrawn from the reaction mixture during progress of the reaction by the pH method described in a paper by J L Casci and B M Lowe in Zeolites, 1983, vol 3, page 186 revealed that the main crystallisation event had occurred, by which we mean a major proportion of the reaction mixture ie at least 50.5% crystallised, between a reaction time of 308 and 332 hours.

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Example 10

Example 9 was repeated except that 1.44g of NU-87 seed was stirred into the gel before it was transferred to the stainless steel autoclave.

The mixture was reacted at 180 °C, with stirring at 300 rpm using a pitched-paddle type impeller. Samples were withdrawn, at intervals, so that progress of the reaction could be monitored.

After a total of 282 hours at reaction temperature the preparation was crash cooled to ambient temperature and the product discharged filtered, washed with deionised water and dried at 110 °C.

30 Analysis for Na, Al and Si by AAS revealed the following molar composition:

35.4 SiO₂ - 1.0 Al₂O₃ - 0.09 Na₂O

Analysis by X-ray powder diffraction showed the material to be a highly crystalline sample of NU-87 containing approximately 5% of a mordenite impurity.

35 Examination of the samples withdrawn from the reaction mixture during progress of the reaction by the pH method referred to in Example 9 revealed that the main crystallisation event had occurred between a reaction time of 140 and 168 hours.

A comparison of Examples 9 and 10 demonstrate that the use of a seed crystal:-

(a) reduces the total reaction time required to prepare zeolite NU-87 and

(b) increases the purity of NU-87 resulting from a particular reaction mixture.

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Example 11

The product from Example 10 was calcined in air for 24 hours at 450 °C followed by 16 hours at 45 550 °C. The resulting material was then ion exchanged for 4 hours at 60 °C with a 1 molar solution of ammonium chloride using 10 ml of solution per gram of solid calcined product. After ion exchange the material was filtered, washed and dried. After two such treatments the resulting NH₄-NU-87 material was calcined at 550 °C for 16 hours to generate an H-NU-87.

Analysis for Na, Al, and Si by AAS revealed the following molar composition:

50 39.0 SiO₂ - 1.0 Al₂O₃ - less than 0.002 Na₂O

Example 12

55 A reaction mixture of molar composition:

60 SiO₂- 1.5 Al₂O₃ - 9 Na₂O - 7.5 DecBr₂ - 2NaBr - 3000 H₂O

was prepared from:

300.4g "SYTON" X30 (Monsanto: 30% silica sol)

15.29g "SOAL" 235 (Kaiser Chemicals: molar composition 1.40 Na₂O - Al₂O₃ - 12.2 H₂O)

13.79g Sodium Hydroxide (Analar)

78.4g Decamethonium Bromide (Fluka)

5.15g Sodium Bromide

5 1129.6g Water (deionised)

The molar composition given above does not include sodium present in the "SYTON".

The mixture was prepared as follows:

A - solution containing the sodium hydroxide and "SOAL" 235 in 500g of water

B - solution containing the DecBr₂ in 500g of water

10 C - 129.6g of water.

The reaction mixture was prepared in a manner similar to Example 1. The mixture was reacted in a 2 litre stainless steel autoclave at 180 °C, with stirring at 300 rpm using two agitators. The lower part of the mixture was stirred using a pitched paddle type agitator whereas the upper part of the mixture was stirred using a 6-blade turbine type agitator.

15 After 408 hours at reaction temperature the preparation was terminated by crash cooling. The product was discharged, filtered, washed with deionised water and then dried at 110 °C.

Analysis by powder X-ray diffraction showed the material to be a highly crystalline sample of zeolite NU-87 containing no detectable crystalline impurities.

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Example 13

A portion of the material from Example 12 was calcined in air at 450 °C for 24 hours followed by 16 hours at 550 °C. The material was then ion-exchanged for 4 hours with a 1 molar solution of ammonium chloride, at 60 °C, using 10 ml of solution per gram of solid calcined product. The material was then filtered, washed with deionised water and dried at 110 °C. After two such exchanges the resulting NH₄-NU-87 was calcined at 550 °C for 16 hours to generate the hydrogen form, that is, H-NU-87. Analysis by AAS for Si, Al and Na gave the following molar composition.

37.9 SiO₂ - 1.0 Al₂O₃ - less than 0.002 Na₂O

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Example 14

A reaction mixture of molar composition

35 60 SiO₂ - 1.5 Al₂O₃ - 9 Na₂O - 7.5 DecBr₂ - 2NaBr - 3000 H₂O

was prepared from

2.403 kg "SYTON" X30 (Monsanto; 30% silica sol)

0.1224 kg "SOAL" 235 (Kaiser Chemicals; molar composition 1.40 Na₂O - Al₂O₃ - 12.2 H₂O)

0.1103 kg Sodium Hydroxide (Analar)

40 0.6275 kg Decamethonium Bromide

0.0412 kg Sodium Bromide

0.0288 kg NU-87 seed crystals, the product from Example 12

9.0363 kg Water

The molar composition given above does not include the seed crystals or sodium present in the "SYTON".

45 The mixture was prepared as follows:

A - solution containing the sodium hydroxide, sodium bromide and "SOAL" 235 in about one third of the total water

B - solution containing the DecBr₂ in about one third of the total water

50 C - remaining water

The seed crystals were ground to a fine powder and then stirred into the "SYTON" X30. The mixture was transferred to a 19 litre stainless steel autoclave. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature and a small amount of solution C added. To this mixture solution A was added followed by a small amount of solution C. Solution B was then added followed by the remainder of solution C. The autoclave was sealed and the mixture reacted at 180 °C with stirring and agitation.

55 After a total of 257 hours at reaction temperature the preparation was terminated, crash cooled and discharged. The product was separated by filtration, washed with water and dried at 110 °C. This was labelled product A. It was noted that a small amount of a granular material (Product B) remained in the

discharge vessel.

Analysis of product A by powder X-ray diffraction revealed the product to be a highly crystalline sample of zeolite NU-87 containing approximately 5% of a crystalline impurity.

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Example 15

A portion of product A from Example 14 was calcined, in air, at 450 °C for 24 hours followed by 16 hours at 550 °C. The resulting material was then contacted for 4 hours at 60 °C with a 1 molar solution of 10 ammonium chloride using 10 ml of solution per gram of solid calcined product. After ion exchange the material was filtered, washed with deionised water and then dried at 110 °C. After two such treatments the resulting NH₄-NU-87 was calcined at 550 °C for 16 hours to generate H-NU-87.

Analysis for Na, Al and Si by AAS gave the following molar composition:

37 SiO₂ - Al₂O₃ - 0.004 Na₂O

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Example 16

The procedure of Example 15 was repeated using a fresh portion of product A from Example 14. 20 Analysis, by AAS, for Na, Si and Al gave the following molar composition:

37.0 SiO₂ - Al₂O₃ - 0.002 Na₂O

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Table 4 - X-RAY DATA FOR THE PRODUCT OF EXAMPLE 1

	d (Angstroms)	Relative Intensity (I/I ₀)
5	12.53	7
	11.11	53
10	10.56	23
	9.01	3
	8.34	7
	6.83	5
15	6.54	4
	5.56	4
	5.47	5
20	5.30	4
	5.15	3
	5.02	3
	4.62	42
25	4.52	7
	4.40	38
	4.32	100
30	4.17	22
	3.99	78
	3.93	43
	3.85	21
35	3.84	20
	3.71	40
	3.60	10
40	3.44	36
	3.42	40
	3.38	25
	3.35	22
45	3.27	58
	3.24	34
	3.16	15
50	3.08	11
	3.01	6
	2.90	13
	2.86	7
55	2.74	3

Table 4 - X-RAY DATA FOR THE PRODUCT OF EXAMPLE 1 Continued

	d (Angstroms)	Relative Intensity (I/I ₀)
5	2.72	4
	2.69	3
10	2.64	3
	2.59	4
	2.55	8
15	2.52	21
	2.46	9
	2.45	8
	2.40	13
20	2.39	12
	2.32	9
	2.29	5
25	2.19	4
	2.11	8
	2.10	8
	2.04	5
30	2.01	12
	1.99	12

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Table 5 - X-RAY DATA FOR THE PRODUCT OF EXAMPLE 2

5	d (Angstroms)	Relative Intensity (I/I ₀)
	12.40	14
	11.06	100
10	10.47	41
	9.94	4
	9.00	7
	8.30	12
15	6.79	19
	6.51	4
	6.31	6
	5.44	8
20	4.59	56
	4.49	8
	4.38	36
25	4.31	89
	4.16	23
	3.97	87
	3.90	48
30	3.84	23
	3.73	37
	3.71	42
35	3.60	13
	3.55	11
	3.41	46
	3.37	33
40	3.33	32
	3.26	93
	3.23	43
	3.16	20
45	3.08	18
	3.00	7
	2.98	8
50	2.89	17
	2.79	3
	2.73	7
	2.68	3
55	2.65	5

Table 5 - X-RAY DATA FOR THE PRODUCT OF EXAMPLE 2 Continued

	<u>d (Angstroms)</u>	<u>Relative Intensity (I/I₀)</u>
5	2.64	5
	2.55	10
10	2.51	24
	2.45	11
15	2.39	19
	2.38	16
20	2.32	10
	2.29	5
25	2.20	4
	2.11	5
30	2.09	7
	2.03	7
35	2.01	13
	2.00	13

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Table 6 - X-RAY DATA FOR THE PRODUCT OF EXAMPLE 3

	d (Angstroms)	Relative Intensity (I/I ₀)
5	12.62	8
	11.14	51
	10.59	23
10	8.35	7
	6.84	4
	6.54	3
15	5.57	13
	5.48	5
	5.29	4
	5.03	4
20	4.63	42
	4.40	39
	4.32	100
	4.17	22
25	3.99	78
	3.93	47
	3.84	17
30	3.71	37
	3.60	13
	3.45	31
	3.42	55
35	3.38	32
	3.35	26
	3.27	63
	3.24	36
40	3.15	18
	3.09	14
	3.01	9
45	2.91	24
	2.86	9
	2.81	6
	2.72	7
50	2.68	8
	2.59	8
	2.52	24
	2.46	13
55	2.40	17

Table 6 - X-RAY DATA FOR THE PRODUCT OF EXAMPLE 3 Continued

	<u>d (Angstroms)</u>	<u>Relative Intensity (I/I₀)</u>
5	2.38	14
	2.32	13
10	2.29	13
	2.28	6
	2.21	7
15	2.19	9
	2.16	7
	2.10	15
	2.04	11
20	2.01	16

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Table 7 - X-RAY DATA FOR THE PRODUCT OF EXAMPLE 4

	<u>d (Angstroms)</u>	<u>Relative Intensity (I/I₀)</u>
5	12.52	6
	11.06	49
	10.50	21
10	8.97	5
	8.31	6
	6.81	4
	6.51	3
15	5.54	5
	5.46	4
	5.29	4
	5.01	3
	4.62	35
20	4.50	6
	4.39	37
	4.31	100
	4.16	21
25	3.98	69
	3.92	43
	3.83	17
	3.70	40
30	3.61	11
	3.44	22
	3.4	41
35	3.37	30
	3.35	24
	3.27	60
	3.23	33
40	3.15	18
	3.09	12
	3.08	13
	3.01	8
45	2.97	6
	2.92	12
	2.89	15
	2.85	9
55	2.81	5

Table 7 - X-RAY DATA FOR THE PRODUCT OF EXAMPLE 4 Continued

	<u>d (Angstroms)</u>	<u>Relative Intensity (I/I₀)</u>
5	2.71	6
10	2.68	5
	2.66	5
	2.63	5
	2.59	7
15	2.54	11
	2.52	21
	2.46	12
	2.40	15
20	2.38	13
	2.32	11
	2.29	8
25	2.24	4
	2.19	7
	2.15	6
	2.10	13
30	2.03	10
	2.01	13

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Table 8 - X-RAY DATA FOR THE PRODUCT OF EXAMPLE 5

	d (Angstroms)	Relative Intensity (I/I ₀)
5	12.41	17
10	11.10	96
10	10.48	42
15	8.99	4
15	8.31	13
15	6.79	21
20	6.51	4
20	6.33	5
20	5.53	10
25	5.45	10
25	4.60	61
25	4.50	7
25	4.38	43
30	4.32	88
30	4.16	26
30	3.98	87
30	3.91	52
35	3.83	17
35	3.72	42
35	3.60	17
40	3.56	14
40	3.41	57
40	3.37	40
40	3.34	38
45	3.26	100
45	3.16	24
45	3.08	22
45	3.07	20
50	3.00	11
50	2.98	11
50	2.92	17
55	2.90	25
55	2.80	7
55	2.73	10
55	2.65	9

Table 8 - X-RAY DATA FOR THE PRODUCT OF EXAMPLE 5 Continued

	<u>d (Angstroms)</u>	<u>Relative Intensity (I/I_o)</u>
5	2.63	10
	2.55	14
10	2.51	31
	2.45	17
	2.39	24
15	2.32	14
	2.29	11
	2.24	7
	2.20	10
20	2.15	8
	2.11	11
	2.09	13
25	2.03	13
	2.00	18

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Table 9 - X-RAY DATA FOR THE PRODUCT OF EXAMPLE 6

	d (Angstroms)	Relative Intensity (I/I _o)
5	12.44	14
	11.12	84
10	10.52	37
	9.01	6
	8.33	10
	6.81	19
15	6.53	4
	6.32	4
	5.81	3
20	5.45	8
	4.60	56
	4.39	39
	4.32	89
25	4.17	25
	3.98	82
	3.91	49
30	3.84	16
	3.73	41
	3.60	16
	3.56	14
35	3.41	49
	3.37	33
	3.34	36
40	3.26	100
	3.16	24
	3.08	22
	3.01	10
45	2.98	9
	2.90	20
	2.86	12
50	2.80	7
	2.73	9
	2.69	7
	2.65	8
55	2.63	9

Table 9 - X-RAY DATA FOR THE PRODUCT OF EXAMPLE 6 Continued

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	d (Angstroms)	Relative Intensity (I/I ₀)
10	2.55	13
	2.51	30
	2.45	16
	2.39	23
15	2.32	13
	2.29	10
	2.24	6
	2.20	9
20	2.16	7
	2.13	8
	2.11	11
	2.09	12
25	2.03	12
	2.01	18
	2.00	16
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Table 10 - X-RAY DATA FOR THE PRODUCT OF EXAMPLE 8

	<u>d (Angstroms)</u>	<u>Relative Intensity (I/I₀)</u>
	12.46	6
10	11.05	53
	10.50	20
	8.29	6
	6.82	4
15	5.58	3
	5.47	4
	5.28	3
20	5.02	3
	4.62	31
	4.39	35
	4.31	100
25	4.16	20
	3.98	60
	3.92	35
30	3.85	20
	3.82	16
	3.71	43
	3.59	9
35	3.49	7
	3.42	38
	3.38	21
40	3.34	20
	3.26	57
	3.23	30
	3.16	16
45	3.15	14
	3.09	12
	3.07	11
50	3.01	7
	2.98	7
	2.91	12
	2.90	14
55	2.86	8

Table 10 - X-RAY DATA FOR THE PRODUCT OF EXAMPLE 8 (Continued)

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	<u>d (Angstroms)</u>	<u>Relative Intensity (I/I₀)</u>
10	2.71	6
	2.68	5
	2.64	5
	2.59	6
15	2.54	10
	2.52	16
	2.46	10
	2.40	14
20	2.38	14
	2.32	11
	2.29	7
	2.24	4
25	2.19	7
	2.16	5
	2.10	10
	2.07	4
30	2.04	7
	2.01	12
	2.00	14
	1.99	11

40 In the catalysts according to the invention XO_2 is preferably silica and Y_2O_3 is preferably alumina. Such catalysts may be used in a wide variety of catalytic processes and using a wide variety of feedstocks.

45 Catalytically useful forms of zeolite NU-87 include the hydrogen and ammonium forms, prepared by the methods hereinbefore described.

50 Catalysts according to the invention comprising NU-87 may also comprise one or more elements, especially metals or cations thereof, or compounds of said elements, especially metal oxides. Such catalysts may be prepared by ion-exchange or impregnation of zeolite NU-87 with the said element, cation or compound, or a suitable precursor of said cation or compound. Such ion-exchange or impregnation may be carried out on the as-prepared zeolite NU-87, the calcined form, the hydrogen form and/or the ammonium form and/or any other exchanged form.

55 In cases where a metal-containing form of zeolite NU-87 is prepared by ion-exchange it may be desirable to effect complete exchange of the metal, by which is meant that substantially all of the exchangeable sites are occupied by the metal. In most cases, however, it is preferable to effect only partial exchange of the metal, the remaining sites being occupied by another cation especially hydrogen or ammonium cations. In some cases it may be desirable to introduce two or more metal cations by ion exchange.

60 In cases where zeolite NU-87 is impregnated with a metal compound to form a catalyst, the metal compound may be added in any suitable quantity, but 20% by weight is generally sufficient for most applications; for some applications up to 10% by weight is sufficient, and quantities of up to 5% are often appropriate. Impregnation may be carried by any suitable method known in the art of catalyst preparation.

5 Metal-exchanged forms or forms in which a metal compound has been impregnated may be used as such or they may be treated to produce an active derivative. Treatments include reduction, for example in an atmosphere comprising hydrogen, to produce a metal or other reduced forms. Such treatments may be carried out at a suitable stage in the catalyst preparation or may conveniently be carried out in the catalytic reactor.

10 Catalytic compositions comprising zeolite NU-87 can, if desired, be associated with an inorganic matrix which may be either inert or catalytically active. The matrix may be present solely as a binding agent to hold the zeolite particles together, possibly in a particular shape or form, for example as a pellet or extrudate, or it may function as an inert diluent, for example to control the activity per unit weight of catalyst. When the inorganic matrix or diluent is itself catalytically active it can thereby form an effective part of the zeolite/matrix catalyst composition. Suitable inorganic matrices and diluents include conventional catalyst support materials such as silica, the various forms of alumina, clays such as bentonites, montmorillonites, sepiolite, attapulgite, Fullers Earth and synthetic porous materials such as silica-alumina, silica-zirconia, silica-thoria, silica-beryllia or silica-titania. Combinations of matrices are contemplated within the 15 present invention, especially combinations of inert and catalytically-active matrices.

20 When zeolite NU-87 is associated with an inorganic matrix material or a plurality thereof, the proportion of matrix material or materials in the total composition usually amounts to up to about 90% by weight, preferably up to 50% by weight, more preferably up to 30% by weight.

25 For some applications another zeolite or molecular sieve may be used in conjunction with zeolite NU-87 to form a catalyst. Such a combination may be used as such or associated with one or more matrix materials hereinbefore described. A particular example of the use of such an overall composition is as a fluid catalytic cracking catalyst additive, in which case zeolite NU-87 is preferably used in an amount of 0.5 to 5% by weight of the total catalyst.

30 For other applications zeolite NU-87 may be combined with another catalyst, such as platinum on alumina.

35 Any convenient method of mixing zeolite NU-87 with an inorganic matrix and/or another zeolite material, may be employed, especially that suited to the final form in which the catalyst is used, for example extrudates, pellets or granules.

40 If zeolite NU-87 is used to form a catalyst in conjunction with a metal component (for example, a hydrogenation/dehydrogenation component or other catalytically active metal) in addition to an inorganic matrix, the metal component can be exchanged or impregnated into the zeolite NU-87 itself before addition of the matrix material or into the zeolite-matrix composition. For some applications it may be advantageous to add the metal component to the whole or part of the matrix material before mixing the latter with the zeolite NU-87.

45 A wide range of hydrocarbon conversion catalysts comprising zeolite NU-87 can be prepared by ion-exchange or impregnation of the zeolite with one or more cations or oxides derived from elements selected from Cu, Ag, Ga, Mg, Ca, Sr, Zn, Cd, B, Al, Sn, Pb, V, P, Sb, Cr, Mo, W, Mn, Re, Fe, Co, Ni and noble metals.

50 In cases where catalysts comprising zeolite NU-87 contain one or more hydrogenation/dehydrogenation components such as the metals Ni, Co, Pt, Pd, Re and Rh, such components can be introduced by ion-exchange or impregnation of a suitable compound of the metal.

55 Catalyst compositions comprising zeolite Nu-87 may find application in reactions involving saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons, oxygenated organic compounds and organic compounds containing nitrogen and/or sulphur as well as organic compounds containing other functional groups.

60 In general, catalyst compositions comprising zeolite NU-87 can be usefully employed in reactions involving isomerisation, transalkylation and disproportionation, alkylation and de-alkylation, dehydration and hydration, oligomerisation and polymerisation, cyclisation, aromatisation, cracking, hydrogenation and de-hydrogenation, oxidation, halogenation, synthesis of amines, hydrodesulphurisation and hydrodenitration, ether formation and synthesis of organic compounds in general.

65 The above processes may be carried out in either the liquid or vapour phase under conditions which are chosen as suitable for each individual reaction. For example, the reactions carried out in the vapour phase may involve the use of fluid bed, fixed bed or moving bed operations. Process diluents may be used when required. Depending upon the particular process, suitable diluents include inert gases (such as nitrogen or helium), hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, water or hydrogen. The diluent may be inert or it may exert a chemical effect. It may be an advantage, especially in cases where hydrogen is used, to include a metal component, such as a hydrogenation/dehydrogenation component, for example one or more of the metals, Ni, Co, Pt, Pd, Re or Rh as part of the catalyst composition.

According to a further aspect of the present invention we provide a hydrocarbon conversion process which comprises contacting an alkylbenzene or a mixture of alkylbenzenes under isomerisation conditions in the vapour or liquid phase with a catalyst comprising zeolite NU-87.

Isomerisation reactions for which catalysts comprising zeolite NU-87 are of particular use are those involving alkanes and substituted aromatic molecules, especially xylenes. Such reactions may include those which can be carried out in the presence of hydrogen. Catalyst compositions containing zeolite NU-87 which are of particular use in isomerisation reactions include those in which the NU-87 is in its acid (H) form, cation-exchanged form, or other metal-containing forms or combinations thereof. Especially useful are those forms in which the metal is a hydrogenation/dehydrogenation component such as Ni, Co, Pt, Pd, Re or Rh.

Particular isomerisation reactions in which a catalyst comprising NU-87 may be found useful include xylene isomerisation and hydroisomerisation of xylenes, paraffin, in particular C₄ to C₁₀ normal hydrocarbons, or olefin isomerisation and catalytic dewaxing.

Xylene isomerisation and hydroisomerisation may be carried out in the liquid or vapour phase. In the liquid phase, suitable isomerisation conditions include a temperature in the range 0-350 °C, a pressure in the range 1-200 atmospheres absolute, preferably 5-70 atmospheres absolute, and when conducted in a flow system, a weight hourly space velocity (WHSV) preferably in the range 1-30 hr⁻¹ based on the total catalyst composition. Optionally, a diluent may be present, suitably one or more of those having a critical temperature higher than the isomerisation conditions being used. The diluent, if present, may comprise 1-90% by weight of the feed. Vapour phase xylene isomerisation and hydroisomerisation reactions are most suitably carried out at a temperature in the range 100-600 °C, preferably 200-500 °C, at a pressure in the range 0.5-100 atmosphere absolute, preferably 1-50 atmospheres absolute, and at a WHSV up to 80 based on the total catalyst composition.

When xylene isomerisation is conducted in the presence of hydrogen (in the vapour phase), the preferred hydrogenation/dehydrogenation component is Pt or Ni. The hydrogenation/dehydrogenation component is usually added in an amount of between 0.05 and 2% by weight of the total catalyst. Additional metals and/or metal oxides may be present in the catalyst composition.

In xylene isomerisation, ethylbenzene may be present in the xylene feed in amounts up to 40% by weight. Over catalyst compositions comprising zeolite NU-87 the ethylbenzene will undergo transalkylation with itself, and with xylenes, to form heavier and lighter aromatic compounds. The ethylbenzene will also react to form benzene and light gas, particularly at temperatures above 400 °C. With such xylene feeds containing ethylbenzene, when reaction is carried out in the presence of hydrogen over a catalyst composition comprising zeolite NU-87 together with a hydrogenation/dehydrogenation component, some of the ethylbenzene will isomerise to xylenes. It may also be an advantage to carry out xylene isomerisation reactions in the presence of a hydrocarbon compound, especially a paraffin or naphthene with or without the additional presence of hydrogen. The hydrocarbon appears to improve catalyst performance in that reactions which lead to xylenes loss are suppressed and, particularly when reactions are carried out in the absence of hydrogen, catalyst life is extended.

According to yet a further aspect of the present invention we provide a hydrocarbon conversion process which comprises contacting one or more alkylated aromatic compounds under transalkylation conditions in the vapour or liquid phase with a catalyst comprising zeolite NU-87.

Catalysts comprising zeolite NU-87 are of especial value in transalkylation and disproportionation reactions, in particular those reactions involving mono-, di-, tri- and tetra-alkyl substituted aromatic molecules, especially toluene and xylenes.

Catalyst compositions comprising NU-87 which are of particular use in transalkylation and disproportionation reaction include those in which the NU-87 component is in its acid (H) form, its cation-exchanged form, or other metal-containing forms or combinations thereof. Especially useful is the acid form and those forms in which the metal is a hydrogenation/dehydrogenation component such as Ni, Co, Pt, Pd, Re or Rh.

Particular examples of important processes include toluene disproportionation and the reaction of toluene with aromatic compounds containing 9 carbon atoms, for example trimethyl benzenes.

Toluene disproportionation can be conducted in the vapour phase either in the presence or absence of hydrogen, although the presence of hydrogen is preferred as this helps to suppress catalyst deactivation. The most suitable reaction conditions are: temperatures in the range 250-650 °C, preferably 300-550 °C; pressures in the range 0.3-100 atmospheres absolute, preferably 1-50 atmospheres absolute; weight hourly space velocity up to 50 (based on the total catalyst composition).

When toluene disproportionation is conducted in the presence of hydrogen the catalyst may, optionally, contain a hydrogenation/dehydrogenation component. The preferred hydrogenation/dehydrogenation com-

ponent is Pt, Pd, or Ni. The hydrogenation/dehydrogenation component is normally added in a concentration of up to 5% by weight of the total catalyst composition. Additional metals and/or metal oxides may be present in the catalyst composition, for example up to 5% by weight of the total catalyst, composition.

The present invention further provides a hydrocarbon conversion process which comprises reacting an 5 olefinic or aromatic compound with a suitable alkylating compound under alkylating conditions in the vapour or liquid phase over a catalyst comprising zeolite NU-87.

Among the alkylation reactions for which catalysts comprising zeolite NU-87 are of particular use are the alkylation of benzene or substituted aromatic molecules with methanol or an olefin or ether. Specific 10 examples of such processes include toluene methylation, ethylbenzene synthesis, and the formation of ethyl toluene and cumene. Alkylation catalysts used in processes according to this further aspect of the invention may comprise further materials, especially metal oxides which may improve catalytic performance.

Catalysts comprising zeolite NU-87 may find application in reactions involving the dehydration of 15 alcohols, for example methanol and higher alcohols, to form hydrocarbons, including olefins and gasoline. Other feedstocks for dehydration reactions involving a catalyst comprising NU-87 include ethers, aldehydes and ketones.

By the use of a catalyst comprising NU-87, hydrocarbons can be generated by carrying out 20 oligomerisation, cyclisation and/or aromatisation reactions on unsaturated compounds such as ethene, propene butenes, on saturated compounds such as propane or butane or mixtures of hydrocarbons such as light naphtas. For some reactions, particularly aromatisation reactions, the catalyst may usefully comprise a metal or metal oxide, especially platinum, gallium, zinc or their oxides.

Catalysts comprising NU-87 are of use in a variety of cracking reactions, including the cracking of 25 olefins, paraffins or aromatics or mixtures thereof. Of particular value is the use of zeolite NU-87 as a fluid catalytic cracking catalyst additive to improve the product of the cracking reaction. Zeolite NU-87 may also be used as a component of a catalyst in catalytic dewaxing or hydrocracking processes.

Hydrogenation/dehydrogenation processes, for example the dehydrogenation of alkanes to the corresponding 30 olefins, are suitably carried out by contacting the appropriate feedstock under appropriate conditions with a catalyst comprising zeolite NU-87, especially when the latter also comprises a hydrogenation/dehydrogenation component such as Ni, Co, Pt, Pd, Re or Ru.

Zeolite NU-87 is useful as a component in a catalyst for the preparation of amines, for example the 35 production of methylamines from methanol and ammonia.

Zeolite Nu-87 is also a useful catalyst for the formation of ethers, particularly by the reaction of two 40 alcohols or by the reaction of an olefin with an alcohol, especially the reaction of methanol with isobutene or pentenes.

The invention relating to catalysts comprising NU-87 and processes using these catalysts is illustrated 35 by the following Examples.

Example 17 : Cracking of n-butane

40

Example 17a

The cracking of n-butane over H-NU-87 was examined using a portion of the material from Example 5. 45 The procedure followed that described by: H Rastelli Jr., BM Lok, J A Duisman, D E Earls and J T Mullhaupt, Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering, Volume 60, February 1982, pages 44-49. The contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

A portion of the product from Example 5 was pelleted, broken down and sieved to give a 500-1000 50 micron size fraction. 0.6293g of this material, which had been previously dehydrated by heating at 500 °C for 4 hours in a stream of dry nitrogen, were charged to a stainless-steel micro reactor. Before carrying out the reaction the material was heated for 18 hours in stream of dry air.

A feed containing 2.1% v/v n-butane, 15.2% v/v nitrogen and 82.7% v/v helium was passed over the catalyst. The catalyst was maintained at a temperature of 500 °C. The cracked products were analysed by 55 gas chromatography. This showed that the zeolite cracked n-butane to C₁-C₃ hydrocarbons. At a feed flow rate of 50 cm³ per minute an n-butane conversion of 60% was measured which corresponds to a k_A of 72.8 cm³/g min using the equation given in the above reference.

Example 17b

The cracking of n-butane over H-NU-87 was examined using a portion of the material from Example 15. The procedure followed that described in Example 17a.

6 A portion of the product from Example 15 was pelleted, broken-down and sieved to give a 500-1000 micron size fraction. 0.4006g of this material was charged to a stainless-steel micro reactor (internal diameter 4.6mm) and supported on glass wool and glass balls. The material was then dehydrated "in situ" by heating at 500 °C for 18 hours in a stream of dry nitrogen.

10 A feed containing 2.0 mole % n-butane, 15.2% mole nitrogen and 82.8 mole % helium was passed over the catalyst bed. The catalyst bed was maintained at a temperature of 500 °C and atmospheric pressure. The cracked products were analysed by gas chromatography. At a feed flow rate of 96.8 cm³ per minute an n-butane conversion of 41.7% was measured. This corresponds to a k_A of 144.8 cm³/g min. The feed flow rate was then reduced to 51.7 cm³ per minute and gave an n-butane conversion of 62.1%. This corresponds to a k_A of 139.0 cm³/g min.

15 The zeolite cracked the n-butane giving the following products:

20	Feed flow rate (cm ³ /min)	Weight %				
		CH ₄	C ₂ H ₆	C ₂ H ₄	C ₃ H ₈	C ₃ H ₆
	96.8	8.9	11.0	23.0	33.5	23.6
	51.7	9.2	11.1	22.3	39.5	17.9

25

The zeolite was then regenerated by heating at 500 °C for 25.5 hours in a stream of dry air. The feed was reintroduced at a feed flow rate of 96.8 cm³ per minute and a n-butane conversion of 43.3% was measured. This corresponds to a k_A of 152.2 cm³/g min. The feed flow rate was reduced to 50.7 cm³ per minute and a n-butane conversion of 62.9% was measured. This corresponds to a k_A of 139.1 cm³/g min.

30 These examples show that zeolite NU-87 is an active catalyst for n-butane cracking.

The following example illustrates the use of zeolite NU-87 in Transalkylation/Disproportionation reactions.

35

Example 18: Disproportionation of Toluene

A portion of the material from Example 5 was pelleted, broken down and sieved to give aggregates of between 425 and 1000 microns. 0.5g of this material was placed in a 5mm internal diameter stainless steel 40 reactor and calcined at 500 °C in air for 16 hours at atmospheric pressure. The air was replaced by nitrogen and the reactor and contents were cooled to 350 °C. Hydrogen was then passed through the reactor and the pressure raised to 20 bar. The flow rate was set at 2.59 litres per hour as measured at atmospheric pressure. After 1 hour, toluene was introduced into the hydrogen stream at a rate of 2.85 mls of liquid per hour. The mole ratio of hydrogen to toluene was 4 to 1.

45 The compositions of the product in weight percent at various times are given in Table 11. This shows that zeolite NU-87 is highly active and selective catalyst for the disproportionation of toluene.

The following examples illustrate the use of zeolite NU-87 in isomerisation reactions

50 Example 19 : Hydroisomerisation of n-PentaneExample 19a

55 A slurry consisting of 2.31g of the material from Example 15, 0.85ml of a chloroplatinic acid solution and 28 ml of deionised water was stirred in a closed vessel at room temperature for 4 hours. (The chloroplatinic acid solution contained the equivalent of 0.368g of platinum in 25 ml of deionised water). Water was then evaporated from the mixture using a rotary evaporator and the resultant solid calcined in air

at 500 °C for 3 hours.

The platinum impregnated zeolite powder thus produced was analysed by Atomic Adsorption Spectroscopy (AAS) and found to contain 0.41 weight per cent platinum. The powder was pelleted, broken-down and sieved to give a 500 to 1000 micron size fraction.

5 1.12g of this material was transferred to a stainless steel reactor (internal diameter 4.2 mm) and reduced under a stream of hydrogen at 250 °C and a pressure of 450 psig for 24 hours. Liquid n-pentane, which had previously been dried over a molecular sieve, was vaporised and mixed with hydrogen gas to produce a mixture with a molar ratio of H₂ to pentane of 1.5:1. This mixture was passed over the catalyst bed at a weight hourly space velocity (WHSV) of 1.1 hour ⁻¹ based on the n-pentane at a pressure of 450 psig and a temperature of 250 °C. The product leaving the reactor bed was analysed by on line chromatography. It was found to contain 72% isopentane and 28% n-pentane. This corresponds to a conversion of 72%. This product composition is equivalent to the limiting thermodynamic equilibrium mixture of n- and iso-pentane at 250 °C. Thus, this example demonstrates the high activity of the Pt-NU-87 catalyst in n-pentane hydroisomerisation.

15

Example 19b

X - solution of 0.150g of Pt(NK₃)₄Cl₂ in 5ml of deionised water adjusted to pH 10 using concentrated ammonia solution

20 Y - solution of 2M NH₄NO₃ adjusted to pH 10 using concentrated ammonia solution

Z - dilute ammonia solution of pH10.

A solution comprising 0.66 ml of X, 5.9 ml of Y and 15ml of Z was stirred with 2.62g of material from Example 15 for 48 hours at 90 °C. The zeolite was filtered, washed with dilute ammonia solution (pH10) and 25 then calcined in static air as follows:

(a) temperature increasing from 25 to 100 °C over a period of 2 hours;
 (b) 100 °C for 3 hours
 (c) temperature increasing from 100 to 395 °C over a period of 6 hours;
 (d) 395 °C for 2 hours;
 30 (e) temperature increasing from 395 to 550 °C over a period of 4 hours;
 and
 (f) 550 °C for 3 hours

The resulting catalyst powder was analysed by AAS and found to contain 0.28 weight per cent platinum. The powder was pelleted, broken down and sieved to give a 500 to 1000 micron size fraction.

35 0.98g of this material was transferred to the reactor described in Example 19a. The material was reduced at a temperature of 251 °C and a pressure of 450 psig for 24 hours. Hydrogen and liquid n-pentane, molar ratio H₂ to pentane of 1.2:1 was prepared using the method described in Example 19a. Finally the procedure described in Example 19a was used to test the catalyst. The weight hourly space 40 velocity of the n-pentane over the catalyst bed was 1.0 hour⁻¹. The product contained 67% iso-pentane and 33% n-pentane.

This example demonstrates that a platinum containing form of zeolite NU-87, prepared either by impregnation or ion exchange, is highly active for the hydroisomerisation of n-pentane.

45 Example 20: Hydroisomerisation of Xylenes

A portion of the material from Example 5 was pelleted, broken down and sieved to give aggregates of between 425 and 1000 microns. 0.1g of this material were placed in a 2mm internal diameter stainless steel tubular reactor and calcined in air for 16 hours at 500 °C. The air was purged with nitrogen and the reactor 50 and contents were cooled to 400 °C. Hydrogen was introduced into the reactor at a flow rate of 4.9 litres per hour, as measured at atmospheric pressure, and the pressure was increased to 80 psig. After 1 hour the temperature was reduced to 275 °C. A mixture of C₈ aromatic hydrocarbons was added to the hydrogen stream at a rate of 5ml of liquid per hour. The mole ratio of hydrogen to hydrocarbon was 5 to 1. The temperature was raised in steps to 400 °C, at which temperature reasonable conversions were obtained.

55 The temperature was further increased to 450 °C and then to 480 °C.

The feed and product compositions are given in Table 12.

Example 21: Low Pressure Isomerisation in the absence of Hydrogen

5 A portion of the material from Example 5 was pelleted, broken down and sieved to give aggregates of between 425 and 1000 microns. 0.5g of the aggregates were placed in a 5mm internal diameter stainless steel tubular reactor and calcined for 16 hours at 500 °C. The air was purged with nitrogen and the reactor and contents were cooled to 350 °C and a mixture of C8 aromatics were passed over the catalyst at a rate of 21ml of liquid per hour. Table 13 gives the feed and product compositions after 10 hours on line.

10 These examples show that zeolite NU-87 can be used to catalyse the isomerisation of xylenes with very little xylenes loss. In addition, the loss of ethylbenzene, desirable for efficient xylene isomerisation plant operation, was quite high.

15 The following examples illustrate the use of catalyst compositions containing zeolite NU-87 in alkylation reactions.

15 Example 22: Methylation of Toluene in the presence of Hydrogen.

20 The catalyst material which had been used in Example 20 was recovered and then calcined in air at 500 °C for 16 hours then cooled to 400 °C in Nitrogen. Hydrogen was passed over the catalyst at 2.5 litres per hour, as measured at atmospheric pressure, and the pressure in the reactor was raised to 20 bar. After 1-hour the temperature was reduced to 323 °C. A mixture of toluene and methanol, in the mole ratio of 3 to 1 was added to the hydrogen stream at a rate of 2.5ml liquid per hour. The temperature was raised in steps to 460 °C. The compositions of the aromatics in the product are given in Table 14.

25 Example 23: Methylation of Toluene at atmospheric pressure in the absence of hydrogen.

30 A portion of the material from Example 5 was pelleted, broken down and sieved to give aggregates of between 425 and 1000 microns. 0.5g of this material were placed in a 5mm internal diameter stainless steel tubular reactor and calcined at 500 °C in air at atmospheric pressure for 16 hours. The aggregates were cooled in nitrogen to 300 °C. A mixture of toluene and methanol, in the mole ratio of 3 to 1, was pumped through the reactor at various flow rates. The composition of the aromatics in the product at various times can be seen in Table 15.

35 These Examples illustrate the use of zeolite NU-87 as a catalyst in the alkylation of toluene with methanol, both in the presence and absence of hydrogen.

35

Example 24 : Ethylation of Benzene

40 A portion of the product from Example 16 was pelleted, broken down and sieved to give a 425-1000 micron size fraction. 1.0g of this material was placed in a stainless steel reactor tube (internal diameter 4mm) and heated in air at 500 °C for 16 hours. The tube was then purged with nitrogen as it was cooled to 400 °C.

45 Ethylene was passed into the tube and the pressure was allowed to rise to 13.6 bar. The ethylene flow was set at 11.2 ml/min measured at atmospheric pressure and ambient temperature. Benzene was introduced at a liquid rate of 12.5 ml/hr. The rates were then adjusted to 6.3 ml/min of ethylene and 3.2 ml/hr of benzene. The mole ratio of benzene to ethylene was then 2.25.

50 The compositions of the product in weight percent at various times are given in Table 16. It is clear from the results that overall selectivity to ethylbenzenes is high. Thus, zeolite NU-87 is a highly selective catalyst for the ethylation of benzene.

50

Example 25 : Use of NU-87 as an Etherification Catalyst

55 A portion of the material from Example 15 was pelleted, broken down and sieved to give a 500 to 1000 micron size fraction. 0.75g of this material was placed in a reactor consisting of 5 stainless steel tubes (internal diameter of 5mm) in series.

A liquid feed comprising methanol and a mixture containing mainly C₅ hydrocarbons of which approximately 21% by weight was 2 MB (2MB = mixture of 2-methylbutene-1 and 2-methylbutene-2) (mole

ratio of 2MB to methanol of 1.0 :0.7) was continuously passed through the reactor at various rates and temperatures as shown below. A pressure of 7 bar nitrogen was applied to keep the feed in the liquid state.

5	Run No	Temp °C	Total Feed Flow Rate g hour ⁻¹	TAME weight% in product
10	1	50	27	0.3
	2	70	11	1.0
	3	70	7	1.1
	4	95	11	3.0

Under these conditions no dimers of the C₅ hydrocarbons or dimethyl ether were produced.

15 This example demonstrates that NU-87 can act as a catalyst for the reaction of substituted olefins with methanol to produce ethers.

Example 26 : Propane Aromatisation

20 2.61g of the material from Example 16 was refluxed with 7.2 ml of a 0.1M solution of Ga(NO₃)₃ diluted with 70 ml of deionised water, for 26 hours. Water was removed by rotary evaporation. The resulting powder was pelleted, broken down and sieved to give a 500 to 1000 micron size fraction. This fraction was then calcined in a tube furnace, under a stream of dry air (at a rate of 7 dm³ per hour) at 530 °C for 10 hours). The resultant catalyst was analysed by AAS and found to contain 1.97% by weight gallium.

25 0.934g of the catalyst was transferred to a stainless steel reactor (internal diameter of 4.6 mm) and supported on glass wool and glass balls. The catalyst bed was dehydrated for 1 hour at 530 °C under a stream of nitrogen.

30 A feed of pure propane gas was passed over the catalyst bed at a feed flow rate of 0.778 dm³ per hour and a weight hourly space velocity of 1.53hr⁻¹. The catalyst bed was maintained at 530 °C and atmospheric pressure, and the resulting gaseous products were analysed by gas chromatography. A gas analysis, after the catalyst had been on line at the reaction temperature for 30 minutes, showed that 34% of the propane feed was being converted. The concentration of benzene in the gaseous hydrocarbon products was 14.4 wt%, the concentration of toluene was 17.6 wt%, and the corresponding total concentration of xylene isomers was 6.2 wt%. Therefore, the total concentration of aromatics in the gaseous hydrocarbon products was 38.1 wt%.

35 This example demonstrates illustrates the use of a gallium impregnated zeolite NU-87 in the aromatisation of propane.

Example 27: Preparation of Amines

40 A portion of the material from Example 16 was pelleted, broken down and sieved to give a 500-1000 micron size fraction. A sample of this material (3.42g) was charged to a tubular stainless steel microreactor and heated to 300 °C under a flow of nitrogen before the reactant gases were introduced. The feed consisted of a gaseous mixture of ammonia and methanol and conditions were adjusted to give the desired methanol conversion. The reaction products were measured by on-line gas chromatography and found to consist of a mixture of mono-, di- and trimethylamines. At a temperature of 350 °C using a feed containing a molar ratio of ammonia to methanol of 2.25 at a gas hourly space velocity (GHSV) of 1450 hr⁻¹ the methanol conversion was 98% and the product consisted of 45 mole% monomethylamine, 27 mole% dimethylamine and 28 mole% trimethylamine. At the same temperature using a molar ratio of ammonia of methanol of 2.6 at GHSV 1480 hr⁻¹, the methanol conversion was 99% and the product composition 48 mole% monomethylamine, 26 mole% dimethylamine and 26 mole% trimethylamine.

45 This example demonstrates the use of zeolite NU-87 as a catalyst for the preparation of amines.

50

Example 28 : Fluid Catalytic Cracking Additive

Zeolite NU-87 was evaluated as a fluid catalytic cracking (FCC) additive by adding it in small quantities

to a base FCC catalyst and then monitoring its effect on the cracking products in a microactivity test (MAT) run.

5 Base Catalyst

The base FCC catalyst used was Resoc-1 E-Cat (Grace Davidson). The "E-Cat" indicates that the catalyst has been deactivated on line in a FCC plant. The base catalyst was decoked by calcining in air for 24 hours at 550 °C. Resoc-1 is a rare earth exchanged Ultrastabilised Y zeolite based catalyst in spray 10 dried form.

Additive Catalyst

15 Each sample of NU-87 was tested by preparing two catalysts.
 (a) Resoc-1, E-Cat + 1% by weight fresh NU-87 based on the weight of Resoc-1, E-Cat
 (b) Resoc-1, E-Cat + 2% by weight fresh NU-87 based on the weight of Resoc-1, E-Cat (the % weight of NU-87 are based on anhydrous material).

Individual catalysts were prepared by thorough physical mixing of the base catalyst with a portion of 20 material from Example 2. The mixture was then compressed. The resulting pellet was broken up and sieved to give granules with a size in the range of 44 to 70 microns.

The feedstock used in these experiments was Cincinnati gas oil. The properties of this material are as follows.

25

Vacuum Distillation	°C
10% at 760 mm	312.7 (595 °F)
30%	362.8 (685 °F)
50%	407.2 (765 °F)
70%	451.7 (845 °F)
80%	501.1 (934 °F)

35

The MAT runs were carried out in a fixed bed unit using a 3ml charge of Cincinnati gas oil. The weight hourly space velocity (WHSV) of individual runs is given in Table 17.

The catalyst samples had all been calcined in air at 538 °C for 1 hour before testing. The starting temperature for each run was 515.6 °C.

40

The products were analysed by gas chromatography capillary column analysis from which the research octane number (RON) of the resulting gasoline could be determined. Table 17 lists this data.

From results given in Table 17 it can be seen that the addition of zeolite NU-87 increases the RON of gasoline. It also increases the yield of C₃ and C₄ paraffins and olefins.

45

Example 29: Dewaxing of a feedstock

A portion of the material from Example 14 was activated in a manner similar to that described in Example 15. Analysis for Na, Si and Al by AAS gave the following molar composition.

37.1 SiO₂ - Al₂O₃ - less than 0.003 Na₂O

50

A 24.6 gram sample of this activated material was added to 200 ml of a 1M solution of nickel nitrate in deionised water. The resulting slurry was heated at 90 °C for 3.5 hours. The nickel nitrate solution was then separated by centrifuging and the zeolite powder subsequently dried at 90 °C.

55

The zeolite powder was then nickel exchanged a second time using a fresh portion of the nickel nitrate solution. This gave nickel exchanged zeolite product A.

This procedure was repeated with a second 20.5g sample of the activated material. This gave nickel exchanged zeolite product B. Products A and B were combined and calcined in static air as follows:-

- a) temperature increasing from 25 to 150 °C over a period of 1 hour;
- b) 150 °C for 1 hour;

c) temperature increasing from 150 to 350 °C over a period of 1 hour;
 d) 350 °C for 1 hour;
 e) temperature increasing from 350 to 540 °C over a period of 2 hours;

and

5 f) 540 °C for 16 hours.

The resulting catalyst was analysed by AAS and found to contain 1.45% by weight of nickel.

A 25g portion of the catalyst was reduced in a flow of hydrogen at 371 °C for 2 hours and then sulphided by passing over it a flow of 2% hydrogen sulphide in hydrogen at 371 °C for 2 hours. 150 ml of the feedstock described below was then added to the catalyst in a 300 ml autoclave. The pressure was 10 increased to 400 psig, using hydrogen, and the temperature increased to 316 °C. The autoclave was maintained for 2 hours at this temperature and pressure. (The pressure was maintained using a 15dm³/hour flow of hydrogen).

The pour point of the resulting dewaxed product was found to be -12.2 °C. This represents a reduction of 19.4 °C in the pour point of feedstock. Thus, this example demonstrates the utility of a nickel exchanged 15 NU-87 in dewaxing of a feedstock.

A heavy gas oil sample was used as feedstock. Its properties are as follows:-

20	Density (at 15 °C, g/ml)	0.8556
	Pour Point, °C	+7.2
	Cloud Point, °C	+18
	Sulphur, wt%	0.16

25

Simulated Distillation, °C	
Initial Boiling point	119
5%	232
10%	262
20%	288
30%	304
40%	319
50%	332
60%	346
70%	361
80%	379
90%	404
95%	422
Final Boiling Point	458

30

35

40

45

Table 11

Product Composition in toluene disproportionation over NU-87							
	2	5	10	25	50	100	150
60 Time (hr)	2	5	10	25	50	100	150
Temp(°C)	350	350	350	350	350	352	357
C1-C4 hydrocarbons (wt%)	0.34	0.20	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08
Benzene (wt%)	24.04	23.52	22.82	22.13	21.41	20.58	20.93
Toluene (wt%)	45.28	46.83	48.67	50.58	51.89	53.67	53.11
Ethylbenzene (wt%)	0.37	0.22	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.07
55 Xylenes (wt%)	24.57	24.70	24.30	23.72	23.38	22.83	22.91
C9 + Aromatic (wt%)	5.39	4.52	3.94	3.38	3.16	2.77	2.90
Conversion (wt%)	54.72	53.17	51.33	49.42	48.11	46.33	46.89

Table 12

Hydroisomerisation of xylenes over Nu-87							
	(feed)	29	51	144	146	191	240
Time (hr)		29	51	144	146	191	240
Temp (°C)	400	450	450	480	480	480	480
WHSV	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3	43.3	52.8
Gas (wt%)	0.08	0.13	0.10	0.20	0.19	0.17	
Benzene (wt%)	0.16	0.24	0.19	0.41	0.44	0.44	0.36
Toluene (wt%)	0.05	2.94	1.32	0.66	1.43	2.11	1.43
Ethylbenzene (wt%)	4.50	3.47	3.78	4.08	3.61	3.39	3.63
P Xylene (wt%)	9.38	19.93	20.44	20.09	21.88	21.89	22.13
M Xylene (wt%)	57.42	47.53	48.81	49.88	48.37	47.82	48.36
O Xylene (wt%)	28.65	22.55	24.08	24.45	22.76	21.98	22.48
C9 + Aromatic (wt%)		3.33	1.18	0.55	1.34	2.18	1.45
% P Xylene made		10.55	11.06	10.71	12.50	12.51	12.75
% Xylenes lost		5.69	2.22	1.09	2.55	3.93	2.61
% Ethylbenzene lost		22.90	15.91	9.24	19.79	24.65	19.34

25

Table 13

Low Pressure Isomerisation of Xylenes over Nu-87			
WHSV : 36.4 hr ⁻¹		Temperature : 350 °C	
		Feed (wt %)	Products at 10 hours on line (wt%)
35	Gas		0.06
	Benzene		0.19
	Toluene	0.05	6.31
	Ethylbenzene	4.50	2.95
40	P Xylene	9.38	18.68
	M Xylene	57.42	44.35
	O Xylene	28.65	19.90
	C9 + Aromatic		7.56
	% P Xylene made		9.28
45	% Xylene lost		13.12
	% Ethylbenzene lost		34.39

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Table 14

Methylation of toluene in the presence of hydrogen							
Time (hours)	1	4	7	23	25	28	29
Temperature (°C)	325	350	370	390	420	440	460
Benzene (%wt)	0.35	0.76	0.43	0.14	0.83	1.05	2.11
Toluene (%wt)	82.32	81.70	81.68	89.68	79.96	81.05	73.85
P-Xylene (%wt)	3.06	3.29	3.31	2.08	3.53	3.49	4.58
M-Xylene (%wt)	3.73	4.89	4.60	2.69	6.43	6.55	9.49
O-Xylene (%wt)	6.25	4.89	6.10	3.92	4.98	4.32	4.42
C9 + Aromatic (%wt)	4.29	4.48	3.88	1.48	4.28	3.54	5.49
Tot Xylenes (%wt)	13.03	13.07	14.01	8.69	14.94	14.36	18.49
%O-Xylene in xylenes	48.00	37.39	43.54	45.15	33.31	24.32	23.91

Table 15

Methylation of Toluene at atmospheric pressure					
Time (hours)	1	4	23	29	
Temperature (°C)	300	300	300	335	
WHSV (hr ⁻¹)	34.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	
Benzene (%wt)	0.47	0.31	0.18	0.64	
Toluene (%wt)	83.98	83.64	91.14	77.67	
P-Xylene (%wt)	3.01	3.08	1.92	3.89	
M-Xylene (%wt)	3.05	3.02	1.57	5.21	
O-Xylene (%wt)	6.42	6.68	4.13	7.50	
C9 + Aromatic (%wt)	3.06	3.27	1.06	5.09	
Tot Xylenes (%wt)	12.48	12.78	7.62	16.60	
%O-Xylene in Xylenes	51.46	52.25	54.18	45.19	

Table 16

Ethylation of Benzene				
Time (hr)	6	12	18	24
Ethylene (wt%)	0.54	0.68	7.41	10.81
Benzene (wt%)	61.84	61.80	71.43	77.92
Toluene (wt%)	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ethylbenzene (wt%)	27.45	28.10	16.47	10.03
Orthoxylene (wt%)	0.16	0.14	0.07	0.00
C9 + Aromatics (wt%)	9.95	9.29	4.63	1.23
%EB in Products	72.8	74.9	77.8	89.1
%EB in C8 Arom	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.9

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Table 17

Fluid Catalytic Cracking Additive				
5	Catalyst	(Comparative)		
		Resoc-1, E-CAT	a	b
10	WHSV (hr ⁻¹)	15.74	15.97	16.07
15	Temperature : Starting : lowest	515.6 °C	515.6 °C	515.6 °C
		501.1 °C	496.7 °C	490 °C
		Wt%	Wt%	Wt%
20	Conversion	63.23	62.82	61.78
25	Product Yields			
	Total C3's	4.44	6.77	7.72
	Propane	.84	1.49	1.98
	Propylene	3.60	5.29	5.74
	Total C4's	8.40	11.84	12.76
	I-Butane	3.45	5.29	5.72
	N-Butane	.67	.94	1.14
	Total Butenes	4.29	5.60	5.89
	1-Butene	2.01	2.86	3.15
	Trans-Butenes	1.31	1.58	1.58
30	Cis-Butenes	.96	1.16	1.16
	BP range C ₅ 430 °F Gasoline	44.11	37.20	33.55
	BP range 430-650 °F Light Cycle Gas Oil	22.43	22.24	22.49
35	BP range 650 °F and above Diesel Oil	14.34	14.94	15.73
	FCC Gasoline + Alkylate (VOL %)	76.83	77.60	75.31
	Research Octane Number (Gasoline)	93.3	97.2	99.6
40	BP = boiling point			

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Claims

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1. A catalyst comprising a zeolite designated NU-87 said zeolite having a composition expressed on an anhydrous basis (in terms of mole ratios of oxide) by the formula

100 XO₂ : equal to or less than 10 Y₂O₃ : equal to or less than 20 R_{2n}O

55 wherein R is at least partly hydrogen, X is silicon and/or germanium, Y is one or more of aluminium, iron, gallium, boron, titanium, vanadium, zirconium, molybdenum, arsenic, antimony, chromium and manganese and having an X-ray diffraction pattern including the lines shown in Table 2.

2. A catalyst as claimed in claim 1 in which the hydrogen is partially or completely replaced by a metal.

3. A catalyst as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 further comprising a component selected from

- (a) a binder;
- (b) a catalyst support material;
- (c) a further zeolite or a molecular sieve;
- (d) a metal; and
- 5 (e) a further catalyst
or a combination thereof.
 - 4. A catalyst as claimed in claim 1 where X is silicon and Y is aluminium
 - 5. A method for preparing a catalyst as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3 comprising
 - (a) impregnation of the zeolite as defined in claim 1 with a metal compound or
 - 10 (b) subjecting the zeolite as defined in claim 1 to ion-exchange with a metal ion.
 - 6. A process for alkylation and dealkylation reactions of aromatic hydrocarbons in the presence or absence of hydrogen employing a catalyst as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 said reaction being any one or more of (a) transalkylation; (b) disproportionation; (c) dealkylation; and (d) alkylation.
 - 7. A process as claimed in claim 6 which comprises disproportionating toluene in the presence of hydrogen.
 - 15 8. A process as claimed in claim 6 which comprises alkylating benzene or toluene.
 - 9. A process for isomerising a substituted aromatic compound or a aliphatic hydrocarbon in the presence or absence of hydrogen using a catalyst as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4.
 - 10. A process as claimed in claim 9 for isomerising xylenes.
 - 20 11. A process as claimed in claim 9 where the aliphatic hydrocarbon comprises n-butane or n-pentane, hydrogen is present and employing a catalyst as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3.
 - 12. A process for cracking aliphatic hydrocarbons in the presence or absence of hydrogen using a catalyst as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4.
 - 25 13. A process for cracking a hydrocarbon feedstock to produce a high octane gasoline using the catalyst claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4.
 - 14. A process for aromatisation of aliphatic hydrocarbons using a catalyst as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4.
 - 15. A process for the etherification of alcohols, olefins and mixtures thereof using the catalyst claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4.
 - 30 16. A process for preparing amines from alcohol and ammonia using the catalyst claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4..
 - 17. A process for dewaxing hydrocarbon feedstocks using a catalyst as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4.
 - 35 18. A process for oligomerising light olefins or methanol using a catalyst as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4.

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Fig.1.

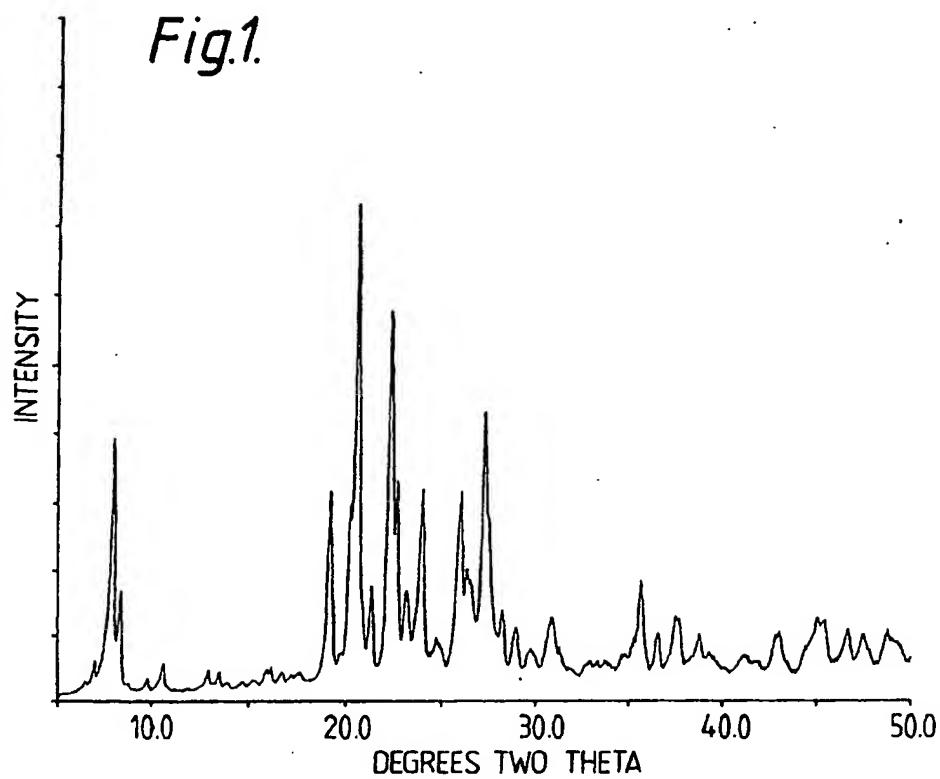


Fig.2.

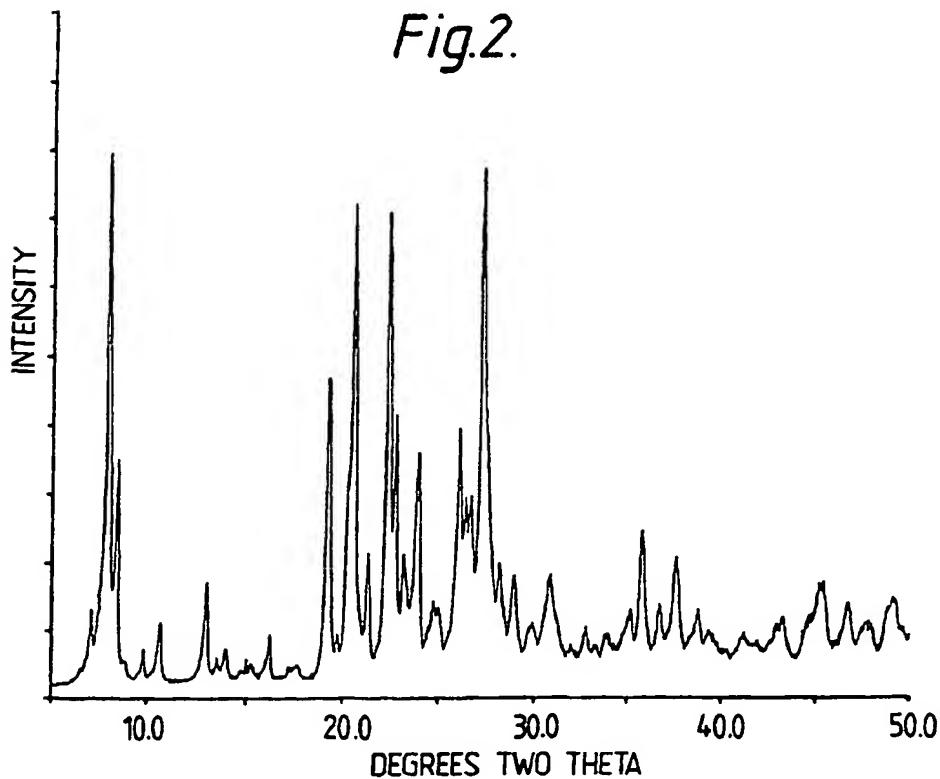


Fig.3.

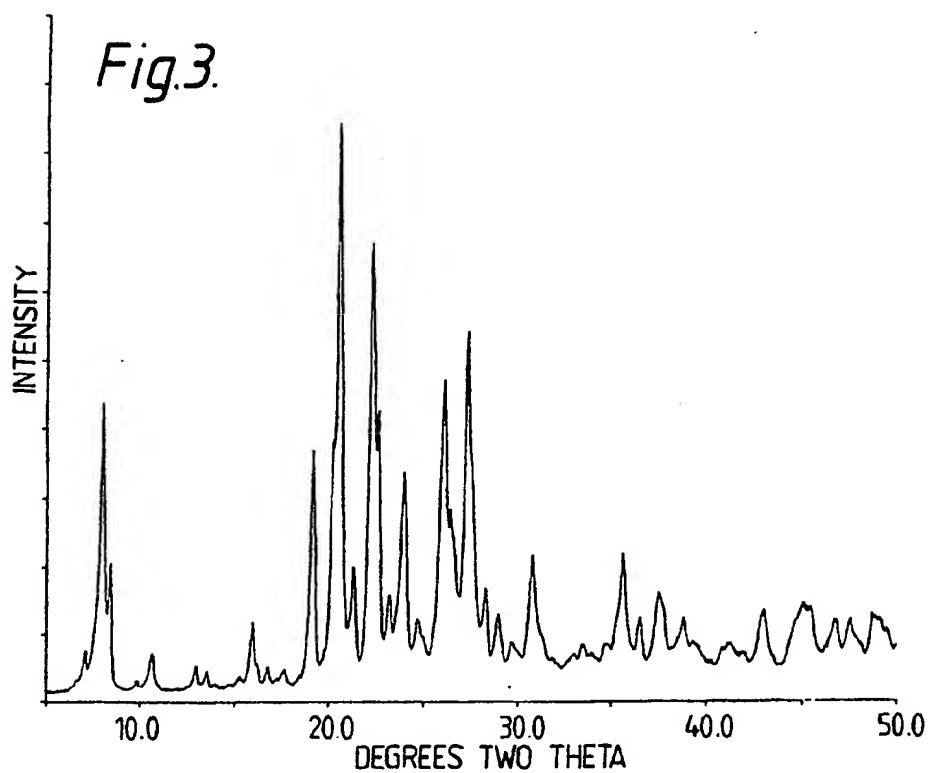


Fig.4.

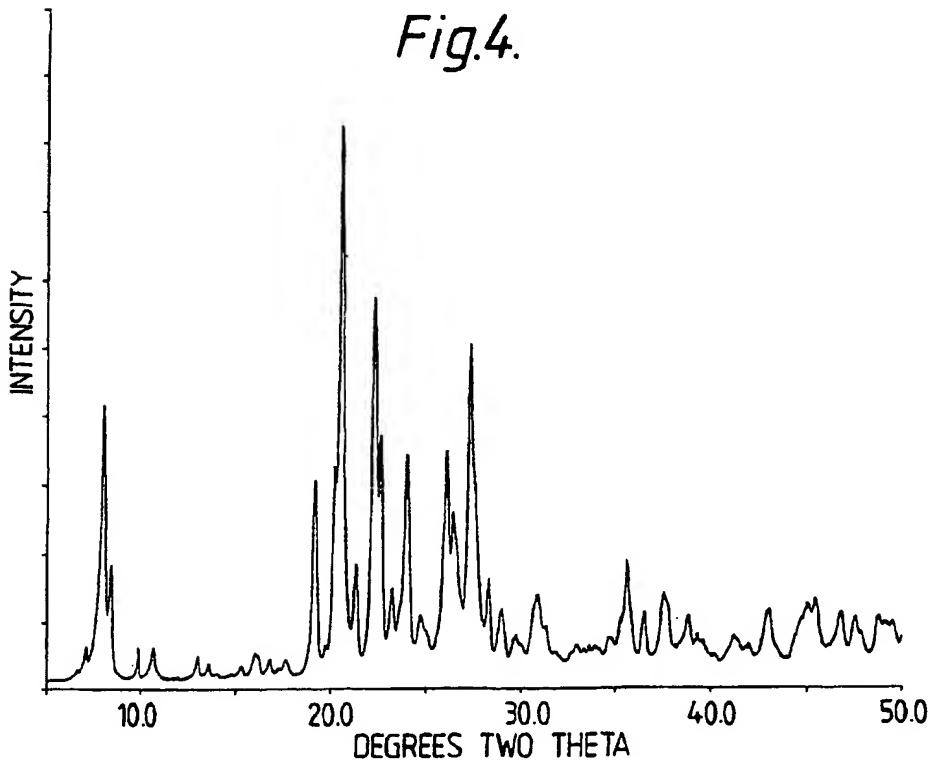


Fig.5.

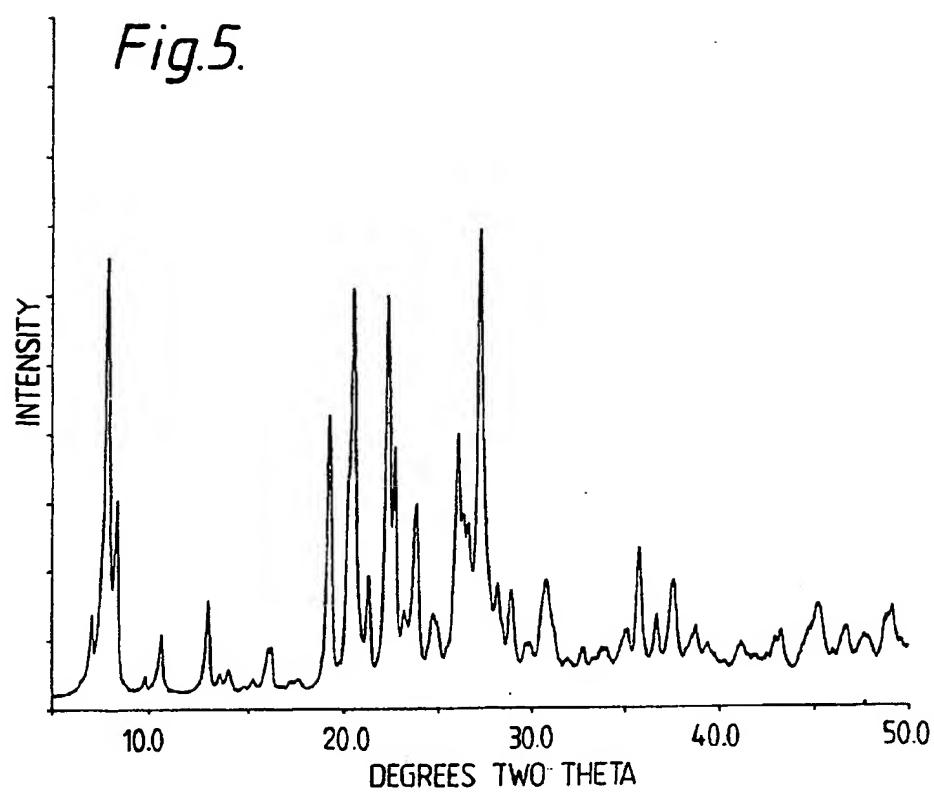


Fig.6.

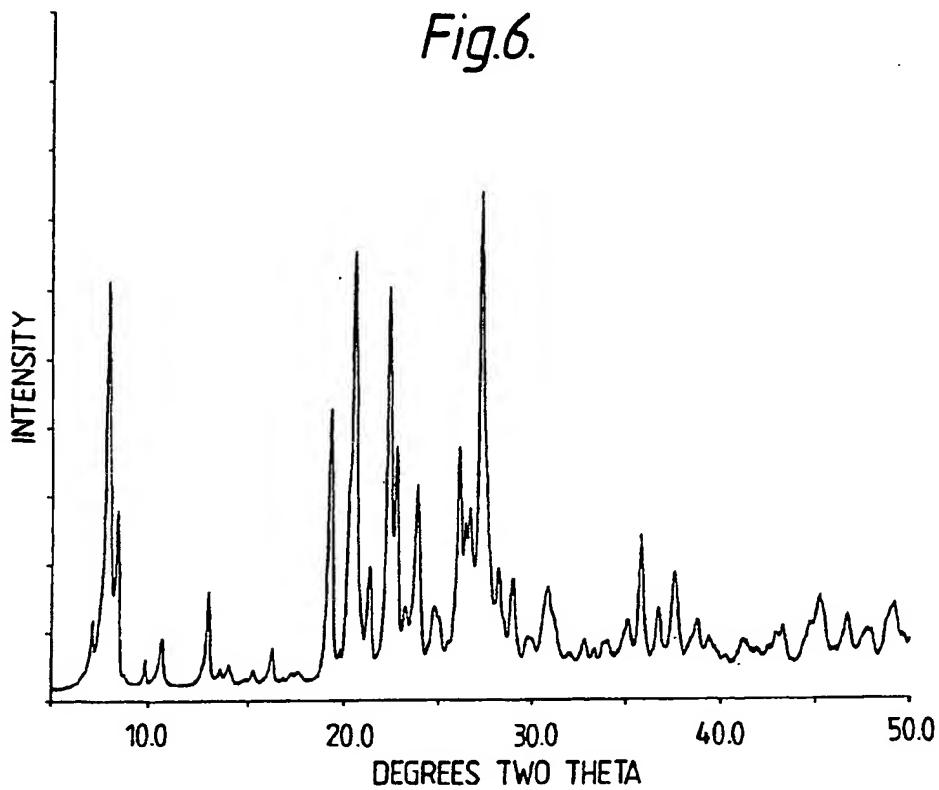
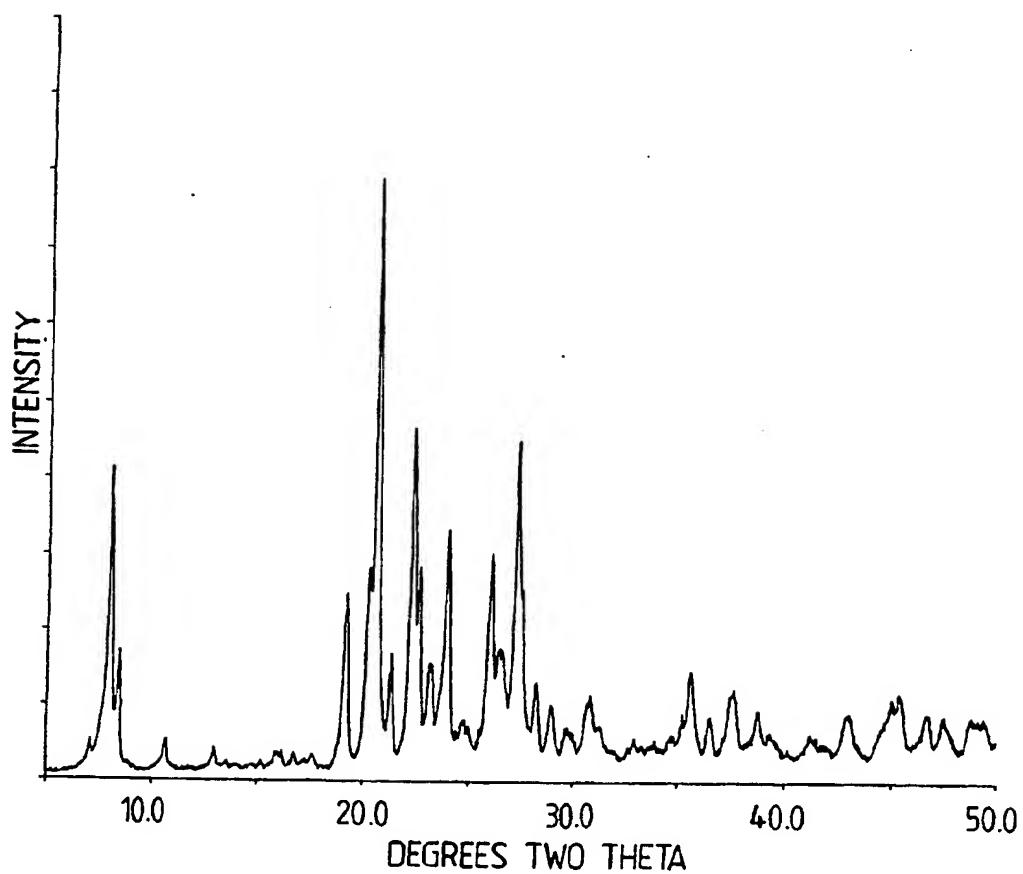


Fig. 7.





DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim
A	FR-A-2 072 607 (SHELL) ---	
A	FR-A-2 287 271 (W.R. GRACE & CO.) ---	
A	US-A-4 634 686 (M.J. DESMOND) -----	
		CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. CL.5)
		B 01 J 29/04 B 01 J 29/06
		TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. CL.5)
		B 01 J 29/00
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>		
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE	17-04-1990	DEVISME F.R.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document

